TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$1 50
Six months.....75
Three months.....50
A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 insertion.	2 do.	3 do.
Four lines or less,	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
One square, (12 lines,)	50	75	1 00
Two squares,	1 00	1 50	2 00
Three squares,	1 50	2 25	3 00

Over three week and less than three months, 25 cents per square for each insertion.

	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
Six lines or less,	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
One square,	3 00	5 00	7 00
Two squares,	5 00	8 00	10 00
Three squares,	7 00	10 00	15 00
Four squares,	9 00	13 00	20 00
Half a column,	12 00	16 00	24 00
One column,	20 00	30 00	50 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding four lines, one year,.....$3 00
Administrators' and Executors' Notices,.....$1 75
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

DON'T FORGET,

THE NEW STORE.

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

Have just received another stock of new goods, such as DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &C,

in the store room at the south-east corner of the Diamond in the borough of Huntingdon, lately occupied as a Jewelry Store.

Their Stock has been carefully selected, and will be sold low for *cash or country produce.*

FLOUR, FISH, HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS, SALT, LARD, and provisions generally, kept constantly on hand on reasonable terms.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

SELLING OFF FOR CASH!!

BARGAINS IN HARDWARE.

As "the nimble penny is better than the slow sixpence," and *small profits in cash*, are better than *vexing eye-sore book accounts*, JAMES A. BROWN is now determined to sell off the large and splendid stock of Hardware, Paints, &c., which he has just brought from the east, at such low prices, as will induce every body to crowd in for a share of the *bargains*.

His stock includes a complete variety of

BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY,
VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO, LINING SKINS,
COAL OIL LAMPS and COAL OIL, &c., &c.,

Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.

☞All orders receive prompt attention.☜

JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24. 1860.

2,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED!

NEW GOODS

FOR FALL and WINTER.

BENJ. JACOBS

Has received a fine assortment of DRY GOODS for the Spring and Summer season, comprising a very extensive assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS in general,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
For Men and Boys

GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. &c.

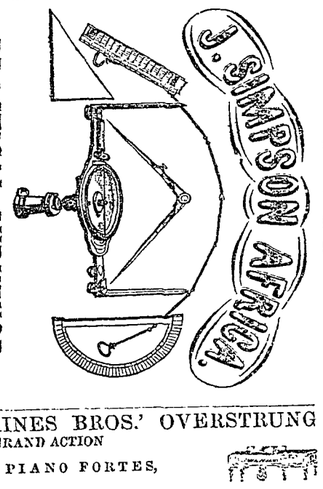
The public generally are requested to call and examine my goods—and his prices.

As I am determined to sell my Goods, all who call may expect bargains.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

BENJ. JACOBS, *at the Cheap Corner.*

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.



PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,

OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.

HAINES BROS.' OVERSTRUNG GRAND ACTION

PIANO FORTES,

Celebrated for superior quality of TONE and elegance and beauty of finish. These *Pianos* have always taken the *FIRST PREMIUM* when placed in competition with other makers. CHALLENGE ALL COMPETITION. A splendid assortment of LOUIS XIV and plainer styles always on hand. Also Second-hand Pianos and PRINCE'S IMPROVED MELODEONS from $45 to $350.

☞Every Instrument warranted.

GEO. L. WALKER'S
Piano and Melodeon Depot,
S. E. Cor. 7th & Arch Sts., Philadelphia.

July 25, 1860.–6m.

COME TO THE NEW STORE FOR CHEAP BARGAINS.

NEW GROCERY AND CONFECTIONERY.

C. LONG

Informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a new Grocery and Confectionery Store in the basement, under Gutman & Co.'s Clothing Store, in the Diamond, and would most respectfully request a share of public patronage. His stock consists of all kinds of the

BEST GROCERIES,
CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c.

Fish can be had at wholesale or retail.

ICE CREAM will be furnished regularly to parties and individuals, at his room.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT IN HUNTINGDON.

MRS. L. A. HAMER,

Respectfully informs the ladies of Huntingdon and vicinity, that she has opened a Millinery store on Hill street, one door west of Dr. Dorsey's residence, where may be found every article in her line of business, such as Bonnets, Ribbons, Laces, Blonds, Collars, Under Sleeves, Veils, and a general assortment of Fancy Goods.

The ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine her stock.

Ladies, dresses of all kinds made in the best and most fashionable style.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.–6m.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S, where you will find the largest assortment in town.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XVI. HUNTINGDON, PA., DECEMBER 19, 1860. NO. 26.

Select Poetry.

DISSOLVE THE UNION.

Dissolve the Union! Who would part
The chain that binds us heart to heart?
Each link was forged by sainted sires,
Amid the Revolution's fires;
And cool'd—oh, where so rich a flood?
In Warren's and in Sumpter's blood!

Dissolve the Union! Be like France,
When "Terror" rear'd her bloody lance,
And man became destruction's child,
And woman in her passions wild
Danced in the life-blood of her Queen,
Before the dreadful guillotine!

Dissolve the Union! Roll away
The spangled flag of Glory's day;
Blot out the history of the brave,
And desecrate each Patriot's grave,
And then above the wreck of years
Quaff an eternity of tears?

Dissolve the Union! Can it be
That they who speak such words are free;
Great God! did any die to save
Such sordid wretches from the grave—
When breast to breast, and hand to hand
Our patriot fathers freed the land?

Dissolve the Union! Ho! Forbear!
The sword of Democles is there;
Cut but a hair and earth shall know
A darker, deadlier tale of woe
Than history's crimson page has told
Since Nero's car in blood e'er roll'd.

Dissolve the Union! Speak! ye hills!
Ye everlasting mountains cry!
Shriek out! ye streams and mingling rills,
And ocean roar in agony!
Dead heroes! leap from Glory's sod!
And shield the manor of your blood!

The Crisis.

The Attorney General on the Crisis.

Official Opinion of the Attorney General of the United States as the Course of the President in the Existing Political Troubles.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
November 20, 1860.

Sir: I have had the honor to receive your note of the 17th, and I now reply to the grave questions therein propounded as fully as the time allowed me will permit.

Within their respective spheres of action the Federal Government and the Government of a State are both of them independent and supreme, but each is utterly powerless beyond the limits assigned to it by the Constitution. If Congress would attempt to change the law of the descents, to make a new rule of personal succession, or to dissolve the family relations existing in any State, the act would be simply void, but not more void than would be a State law to prevent the recapture of fugitives from labor, to forbid the carrying of the mails, or to stop the collection of duties on imports. The will of a State, whether expressed in its Constitution or laws, cannot, while it remains in the Confederacy, absolve her people from the duty of obeying the just and constitutional requirements of the Central Government. Nor can any act of the Central Government displace the jurisdiction of a State, because the laws of the United States are supreme and binding only so far as they are passed *in pursuance of the Constitution.* I do not say what might be effected by mere revolutionary force I am speaking of legal and constitutional right.

This is the view always taken by the judiciary, and so universally adopted that the statement of it may seem commonplace.—The Supreme Court of the United States has declared it in many cases. I need only refer you to the *United States* vs. *Booth*, where the present Chief Justice, expressing the unanimous opinion of himself and all his brethren, enunciated the doctrine in terms so clear and full that any further demonstration of it can scarcely be required.

The duty which these principles devolve, not only upon every officer but upon every citizen, is that which Mr. Jefferson expressed so compendiously in his first inaugural, namely, "to support the State Governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrations for their domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies," combined with the preservation of the General Government, in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet-anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad.'

To the Chief Executive Magistrate of the Union is confided the solemn duty of seeing the laws faithfully executed. That he may be able to meet this duty with a power equal to its performance, he nominates his own subordinates and removes them at his pleasure. For the same reason the land and naval forces are under his orders as their commander in-chief. But his power is to be used only in the manner prescribed by the legislative department. He cannot accomplish a legal purpose by illegal means, or break the laws himself to prevent them from being violated by others.

The acts of Congress sometimes give the President a broad discretion in the use of means by which they are to be executed, and sometimes limit his power so that he can exercise it only in a certain prescribed manner. Where the law directs a thing to be done, without saying, how, that implies the power to use such means as may be necessary and proper to accomplish the end of the Legislature. But where the mode of performing a duty is pointed out by statute, that is the exclusive mode, and no other can be followed. The United States have no common law to fall back upon when the written law is defective. If, therefore, an act of Congress declares, that a certain thing shall be done by a particular officer, it cannot be done by a different officer. The agency which the law furnishes for its own execution must be used, to the exclusion of all others. For instance, the revenues of the United States are to be collected in a certain way, at certain established ports, and by a certain class of officers; the President has no authority, under any circumstances, to collect the same revenues at other places, by a different set of officers, or in ways not provided for. Even if the machinery furnished by Congress for the collection of the duties should, by any cause, become so deranged or broken up that it could not be used, that would not be a legal reason for substituting a different kind of machinery in its place.

The law requires that all goods imported into the United States within certain collection districts shall be entered at the proper port, and the duty thereof shall be received by the collector appointed for and residing at that port. But the functions of the collector may be exercised anywhere at or within the port. There is no law which confines him to the custom-house, or to any other particular spot. If the custom-house were burnt down, he might remove to another building; if he were driven from the shore, he might go on board a vessel in the harbor. If he keeps within the port, he is within the law. A port is a place to which merchandise is imported, and from whence it is exported.—It is created by law. It is not merely a harbor or haven, for it may be establsshed where there is nothing but an open roadstead, or on the shore of a navigable river, or at any other place where vessels may arrive and discharge or take in their cargoes. It comprehends the city or town which is occupied by the mariners, merchants, and others who are engaged in the business of importing and exporting goods, navigating the ships, and furnishing them with provisions. It includes, also, so much of the water adjacent to the city as is usually occupied by vessels discharging or receiving their cargoes, or lying at anchor and waiting for that purpose.

The first section of the act of March 2, 1833, authorized the President in a certain contingency to direct that the custom-house for any collection district be established and kept *in any secure place within some port or harbor of such district*, either upon land or on board any vessel. But this provision was temporary, and expired at the end of the session of Congress next afterwards. It conferred upon the Executive the right to remove the site of the custom-house, not merely to any secure place within the legally established port of entry for the district—that right he had before—but it widened his authority so as to allow the removal of it to any *port or harbor* within the whole district. The enactment of that law and the limitation of it to a certain period of time now past, is not, therefore, an argument against the opinion above expressed, that you can now, if necessary, order the duties to be collected on board a vessel inside of any established port of entry.—Whether the first and fifth sections of the act of 1833, both of which were made temporary by the eighth section, should be re-enacted, is a question for the legislative department.

Your right to take such measures as may seem to be necessary for the protection of the public property is very clear. It results from the proprietary rights of the Government as owner of the forts, arsenals, magazines, dock-yards, navy-yards, custom-houses, public ships, and other property which the United States have bought, built, and paid for. Besides, the Government of the United States is authorized by the Constitution (Art I, Sec. 8) to "exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever * * over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same *shall be* for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings." It is believed that no important public building has been bought or erected on ground where the Legislature of the State, in which it is has not passed a law consenting to the purchase of it and ceding the exclusive jurisdiction. This Government, then, is not only the owner of those buildings and grounds, but, by virtue of the supreme and paramount law, it regulates the action and punishes the offences of all who are within them. If any one of an owner's rights is plainer than another, it is that of keeping exclusive possession and repelling intrusion. The right of defending the public property includes also the right of recapture after it has been unlawfully taken by another. President Jefferson held the opinion, and acted upon it, that he could order a military force to take possession of any land to which the United States had title, though they had never occupied it before, though a private party claimed and held it, and though it was not then needed nor proposed to be used for any purpose connected with the operations of the Government. This may have been a stretch of Executive power; but the right of retaking public property, in which the Government has been carrying on its lawful business, and from which its officers have been unlawfully thrust out, cannot well be doubted; and when it was exercised at Harper's Ferry, in October, 1859, every one acknowledged the legal justice of it.

I come now to the point in your letter which is, probably, of the greatest practical importance. By the act of 1807 you may employ such parts of the land and naval forces as you shall judge necessary for the purpose of causing the laws to be duly executed, in all cases where it is lawful to use the militia for the same purpose. By the act of 1795, the militia may be called forth, "whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or the execution thereof obstructed in any State by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the power vested in the marshals." This imposes upon the President the sole responsibility of deciding whether exigency has arisen which requires the use of military force; and in proportien to the magnitude of that responsibility will be his care not to overstep the limits of his legal and just authority.

The laws referred to in the act of 1795 are manifestly those which are administered by the judges, and executed by the ministerial officers of the courts for the punishment of crime against the United States, for the protection of rights claimed under the Federal Constitution and laws, and for the enforcement of such obligations as come within the cognizance of the Federal Judiciary. To compel obedience to these laws, the courts have authority to punish all who obstruct their regular administration, and the marshals and their deputies have the same powers as sheriffs and their deputies in the several States in executing the laws of the States. These are the ordinary means provided for the execution of the laws, and the whole spirit of our system is opposed to the employment of any other except in cases of extreme necessity, arising out of great and unusual combinations against them. Their agency must continue to be used until their incapacity to cope with the power opposed to them shall be plainly demonstrated. It is only upon clear evidence to that effect that a military force can be called into the field. Even then its operations must be purely defensive, It can suppress only such combinations as are found directly opposing the laws, and obstructing the execution thereof. It can do no more than what might and ought to be done by a civil posse, if a civil posse could be raised large enough to meet the same opposition. On such occasions especially, the military power must be kept in strict subordination to the civil authority, since it is only in aid of the latter that the former can act at all.

But what if the feeling in any State against the United States should become so universal that the Federal officers themselves, (including judges, district attorneys, and marshals,) would be reached by the same influences, and resign their places? Of course the first step would be to appoint others in their stead, if others could be got to serve. But, in such an event, it is more than probable that great difficulty would be found in filling the offices. We can easily conceive how it might become altogether impossible. We are therefore obliged to consider what can be done in case we have no courts to issue judicial process, and no ministerial officers to execute it. In that event troops would certainly be out of place and their use wholly illegal. If they are sent to aid the courts and marshals, there must be courts and marshals to be aided.—Without the exercise of those functions which belong exclusively to the civil service, the laws cannot be executed in any event, no matter what may be the physical strength which the Government has at its command. Under such circumstances, to send a military force into any State with orders to act against the people would be simply making war upon them.

The existing laws put and keep the Federal Government strictly on the defensive. You can use force only to repel an assault on the public property, and aid the courts in the performance of their duty. If the means given you to collect the revenue and execute the other laws be insufficient for that pupose, Congress may extend and make them more effectual to that end.

If one of the States should declare her independence, your action cannot depend upon the rightfulness of the cause upon which such declaration is based. Whether the retirement of a State from the Union be the exercise of a right reserved in the Constitution, or a revolutionary movement, it is certain that you have not in either case the authority to recognize her independence, or to absolve her from her Federal obligations. Congress, or the other States in Convention assembled, must take such measures as may be necessary and proper. In such an event I see no course for you but to go straight onward in the path you have hitherto trodden; that is, execute the laws to the extent of the defensive means placed in your hands, and act generally upon the assumption that the present constitutional relations between the States and the Federal Government continue to exist until a new order of things shall be established, either by law or force.

Whether Congress has the constitutional right to make war against one or more States, and require the Executive of the Federal Government *to carry it on* by means of force to be drawn from the other States, is a question for Congress itself to consider. It must be admitted that no such power is expressly given; nor are there any words in the Constitution which imply it. Among the powers enumerated in article 1, section 8, is that "to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and to make rules concerning captures on land and water." This certainly means nothing more than the power to commence and carry on hostilities against the foreign enemies of the nation. Another clause in the same section gives Congress the power "to provide for calling forth the militia," and to use them within the limits of the State. But this power is so restricted by the words which immediately follow, that it can be exercised only for one of the following purposes: 1. To execute the laws of the Union; that is, to aid the Federal officers in the performance of their respective duties.—2. To suppress insurrections against the States; but this is confined by article IV, sec. 4, to cases in which the State herself shall apply for assistance against her own people. 3. To repel the invasion of a State by enemies who come from abroad to assail her in her own territory. All these provisions are made to protect the States, not to authorize an attack by one part of the country upon another; to preserve their peace, and not to plunge them into civil war. Our forefathers do not seem to have thought that war was calculated "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."—There was undoubtedly a strong and universal conviction among the men who framed and ratified the Constitution that military force would not only be useless but pernicious as a means of holding the States together.

If it be true that war cannot be declared, nor a system of general hostilities carried on by the Central Government against a State, then it seems to follow that an attempt to do so would be *ipso facto* an expulsion of such State from the Union. Being treated as an alien and an enemy, she would be compelled to act accordingly. And if Congress shall break up the present Union by unconstitutionally putting strife and enmity and armed hostility between different sections of the country, instead of the "domestic tranquility" which the Constitution was meant to insure, will not all the States be absolved from their Federal obligations? Is any portion of the people bound to contribute their money or their blood to carry on a contest like that?

The right of the General Government to preserve itself in its whole constitutional vigor by repelling a direct and positive aggression upon its property or its officers cannot be denied. But this is a totally different thing from an offensive war to punish the people for the political misdeeds of their State Government, or to prevent a threatened violation of the Constitution, or to enforce an acknowledgment that the Government of the United States is supreme. The States are colleagues of one another, and if some of them shall conquer the rest and hold them as subjugated provinces, it would totally destroy the whole theory upon which they are now connected.

If this view of the subject be as correct as I think it is, then the Union must utterly perish at the moment when Congress shall arm one part of the people against another for any purpose beyond that of merely protecting the General Government, in the exercise of its proper constitutional functions.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

J. S. BLACK.

To the President of the United States.

Miscellaneous.

THE BLACK-SPOTTED HAND.

[The present renewal of the frenzied efforts of South Carolina to tear asunder the Union or baptize it in all the horrors of civil war, makes appropriate the re-publication of the following article, which took the rounds of the press some years ago.]

The other morning, at the breakfast table, our friend, the Hon. John C. Calhoun, seemed very much troubled and out of spirits.—You know he is altogether a venerable man, with a hard stern, Scotch-Irish face, softened in its expression around the mouth by a sort of sad smile which wins the hearts of all who converse with him. That he is honest, no one doubts; he has sacrificed to his fatalism his brightest hopes of political advancement—has offered up on the shrine of that necessity which he worships, all that can excite ambition—even the Presidency of the United States.

But to my story. The other morning, at the breakfast table, Calhoun was observed to gaze frequently at his right hand, and brush it with his left in a hurried and nervous manner. At length one of the persons composing the breakfast party—his name, I think, is Toombs, a Member of Congress from Georgia—took upon himself to ask the occasion of Mr. Calhoun's disquietude.

"Does your hand pain you?" he asked.

To this Mr. Calhoun replied, in rather a flurried manner, "Pshaw! it's nothing!—Only a dream which I had last night, and which makes me see perpetually a large, black spot—like an ink blotch—upon the back of my right hand. An optical illusion I suppose."

Of course these words excited the curiosity of the company, but no one ventured to beg the details of this singular dream, until Toombs asked quietly, "What was your dream like? I'm not very superstitious about dreams; but sometimes they have a good deal of truth in them."

"But this was such a peculiarly absurd dream," said Mr. Calhoun, again brushing the back of his right hand, "however, if it does not too much intrude upon the time of our friends, I will relate it to you."

Of course the company was profuse in their expressions of anxiety to know all about the dream. In his singularly sweet voice, Mr. Calhoun related it:

"At a late hour last night, as I was sitting in my room engaged in writing, I was astonished by the entrance of a visitor, who entered, and, without a word, took a seat opposite me at my table. This surprised me, as I had given particular orders to the servant that I should on no account be disturbed.—The manner in which the intruder entered, so perfectly self-possessed, taking his seat without a word, as though my room and all within it belonged to him, excited in me as much surprise as indignation. As I raised my head to look into his features over the top of my shaded lamp, I discovered that he was wrapped in a thin cloak, which effectually concealed his face and features from my view. He spoke:

"'What are you writing, Senator from South Carolina?"

"I did not think of his impertinence at first, but answered him voluntarily: 'I am writing a plan for the dissolution of the American Union'—(you know, gentlemen, that I am expected to produce a plan of dissolution in the event of certain contingencies.)

"To this the intruder replied, in the coolest manner possible: 'Senator from South Carolina, will you allow me to look at your hand—your right hand?'

"He arose, the cloak fell, and I beheld his face. Gentlemen, the sight of that face struck me like a thunder clap. It was the face of a dead man, whom extraordinary events had called back to life. The features were those of General George Washington—yes, gentlemen, the intruder was none other than George Washington. He was dressed in the Revolutionary costume, such as you see preserved in the Patent Office."

Here Mr. Calhoun paused, apparently much agitated. His agitation, I need not tell you, was shared by the company. Toombs at length broke the embarrassing pause. "Well, w-e-l-l, what was the issue of this scene?"—Mr. Calhoun resumed:

"This intruder, as I have said, arose and asked to look at my right hand. As though I had not the power to refuse, I extended it. The truth is, I felt a strange thrill pervade me at his touch; he grasped it and held it near the light, thus affording me full time to examine every feature of his face. It was the face of Washington. Gentlemen, I shuddered as I beheld the horribly dead-alive look of that visage. After holding my hand for a moment, he looked at me steadily, and said in a quiet way:

"'And with this right hand, Senator from Carolina, you would sign your name to a paper declaring the Union dissolved?'

"I answered in the affirmative. "Yes," said I, "if a *certain* contingency arises, I will sign my name to the Declaration of Dissolution." But at that moment a black blotch appeared on the back of my hand, an inky blotch, which I seem to see even now. 'What is that?' said I, alarmed, I know not why, at the blotch on my hand."

"'That,' said he, dropping my hand, 'is the mark by which Benedict Arnold is known in the next world.'

"He said no more, gentlemen, but drew from beneath his cloak an object which he laid upon the table—laid it upon the very paper upon which I was writing. The object, gentlemen, was a skeleton.

"'There,' said he, 'there are the bones of Isaac Hayne, who was hung in Charleston by the British. He gave his life in order to establish the Union. When you put your name to a Declaration of Dissolution, why, you may as well have the bones of Isaac Hayne before you; but there was no blotch upon his right hand."

"With these words, the intruder left the room. I started back from the contact with the dead man's bones, and—awoke. Overworn by labor, I had fallen asleep and been dreaming. Was it not a singular dream.

All the company answered in the affirmative, and Toombs muttered, "Singular, very singular," at the same time looking curiously at the back of his right hand, while Mr. Calhoun placed his head between his hands, and seemed buried in thought.

Census of Pennsylvania---Complete.

COUNTIES,	Population,	Deaths,	Farms,	Manufact'r's	Dwellings,
Adams,	27997	494	2182	180	4012
Allegheny,	180074	2117	4550	1190	10320
Armstrong,	36114	246	2809	108	6316
Beaver,	29321	264	2262	319	5458
Bedford,	26803	279	2060	155	3615
Berks,	94043	1254	5531	747	16551
Blair,	27785	327	951	181	4877
Bradford,	50046	294	5507	230	9313
Bucks,	63803	713	5786	576	15989
Butler,	33753	352	4000	79	6517
Cambria,	29213	300	1435	314	5223
Carbon,	21238	226	499	94	3855
Centre,	27087	127	1061	129	4574
Chester,	74749	334	2123	666	13776
Clarion,	25575	98	2037	142	4333
Clearfield,	18925	140	1564	114	3286
Clinton,	17722	163	784	148	3140
Columbia,	24603	207	2023	196	4549
Crawford,	49041	294	5507	280	9313
Cumberland,	40402	533	2183	318	7298
Dauphin,	48640	473	2528	324	8226
Delaware,	30614	373	1629	267	5546
Elk,	5848	55	1033	46	1026
Erie,	49697	413	4474	383	9759
Fayette,	40166	376	2084	191	7201
Forest,	889	13	93	11	155
Franklin,	42242	447	2434	325	7575
Fulton,	9140	69	1009	37	1086
Green,	24406	221	2111	78	4275
Huntingdon,	28204	278	2097	242	4971
Indiana,	33869	362	3410	142	6109
Jefferson,	18414	180	1926	117	3334
Juniata,	16300	194	967	154	2989
Lancaster,	116021	1259	6721	925	20521
Lawrence,	23213	163	1857	220	5576
Lebanon,	20030	310	1783	220	5576
Lehigh,	39932	665	2734	464	7748
Luzerne,	91089	868	3387	389	18029
Lycoming,	37560	323	2030	429	1700
M'Kean,	9000	49	859	38	6696
Mercer,	37104	379	3483	87	6869
Mifflin,	16378	188	1048	184	2394
Monroe,	16805	164	970	81	2829
Montgomery,	70494	706	5303	609	12330
Montour,	13110	152	593	86	2381
Northampton,	47775	580	2265	251	8954
Northumberland,	29057	294	2416	744	5439
Perry,	22940	216	1715	174	4167
Philadelphia,	568034	6097	1731	4400	89978
Pike,	7360	64	544	43	1318
Potter,	11467	106	1224	87	2215
Schuylkill,	90173	971	2267	579	16962
Snyder,	15124	102	1094	81	2746
Somerset,	26920	197	2089	157	4676
Sullivan,	4140	51	668	14	1045
Susquehanna,	36665	453	3775	273	7004
Tioga,	31218	195	2859	207	5940
Union,	14222	103	927	50	2657
Venango,	25189	152	2850	69	4543
Warren,	19299	267	1491	216	3844
Washington,	48319	484	3776	334	9036
Wayne,	32172	188	3430	236	5727
Westmoreland,	54020	465	4360	389	9787
Wyoming,	12644	84	1274	138	2365
York,	68088	820	5189	673	1273
Total,	2913041	28637	159233	20715	514847
In 1850,	2311186				386216
Increase,	601255				128631

The Way They Talk in South Carolina.

Isaac W. Hayne, an ex-Senator of that State, in addressing the people of Charleston, through the *Mercury*, in behalf of a seat in the forthcoming Secession Convention, holds this plain language, as to his views, which he has entertained for thirty years, as doubtless have most of the Disunionists who were old enough at that period and have survived.

"It is now just thirty years since I edited a newspaper in Columbia, advocating the doctrine of nullification, as expounded by Calhoun and Harper. I am not aware that I have ever changed or wavered in a political principle or sentiment since that time. In my private judgment, at that time, I became convinced that the 'South alone should govern the South,' and ever since I have considered a Southern Confederacy 'a consummation devoutly to be wished.' I opposed separate secession in 1851, because I believed then as I believe now, that the time and the occasion were inopportune. The other Southern States had already signified their acquiescence in that which South Carolina proposed to resent by secession. I recommended then that we 'should teach that Disunion 'was inevitable in the future,' and that 'upon 'the first occasion of general ferment in the South,' South Carolina should secede, and stand the hazards of the die. That occasion has arrived, and I now advocate immediate secession.

"I will say farther that, committed as South Carolina now is, though all the rest of the South should succumb, she is bound to try the hazards, even though she should be solitary and alone. The Rubicon is already passed.

"In conclusion, let me say, that I am not one of those who, ever, at any time, looked to secession as a means of saving the Union. I want no new guaranty, but *a separation, permanently and forever*, from a people whose modes of thought and feeling are opposite and antagonistic to our own, and who have become strong enough to govern us, if we remain united.

"ISAAC W. HAYNE."

Proverbs Worth Remembering.

Hasty people drink the wine of life scalding hot.

Death is the only master who takes his servant without a character.

Content is the mother of good digestion.

When pride and poverty marry their children are want and crime.

Where hard work kills ten, idleness kills a hundred men.

Folly and pride walk side by side.

He that borrows binds himself with his neighbor's rope.

He that is too good for good advice, is too good for his neighbor's company.

Friends and photographs never flatter.

Wisdom is always at home to those who call.

The firmest friends ask the fewest favors.

☞Wisconsin has a population of 777,777—a curious accidental display of figures.

THE GLOBE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, December 19, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES.
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIRE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

New Advertisements.

☞ Court Proclamations, by Sheriff Watson.

☞ A Book that everybody wants, by Ewd. T. James.

☞ Register's Notice, by Daniel W. Womelsdorf, Esq.

☞ New Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, by Swartz & McCabe.

☞ Advertisement of the Howard Association of Philadelphia.

☞ Advertisement of the celebrated Root and Herb Doctor, W. Levingston.

☞ Applications for License, by Adam Zeigler and Jno. Kurtz.

☞ Notice to the Stockholders of the Huntingdon Gas Company.

☞ Honorables Wm. Montgomery and S. Steel Blair, have our thanks for pub. doc. received.

THE HARRISBURG DAILY PAPERS DURING THE SESSION.—The Pa. Legislature will meet first Tuesday in January, and as some of our readers may want a more full report of the proceedings than we can give, we would advise them to subscribe for either the *Daily Patriot & Union*, Democratic, or the *Daily Telegraph*, Republican. Both papers promise to publish full reports of the proceedings.—Single copy during the session, $1 in advance.

The News.

— President Buchanan has issued a proclamation recommending to the people of the United States to observe the 4th day of January next as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer. He says—"All classes are in a state of confusion and dismay; and the wisest counsels of our best and purest men are wholly disregarded. In this, the hour of our calamity and peril, to whom shall we resort but to the God of our Fathers?"

— Hon. Lewis Cass has tendered his resignation as Secretary of State, and Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, Attorney-General, has been appointed in his stead, Edward M. Staunton, of Pittsburg, succeeding Judge Black as Attorney-General. Gen. Cass resigned because of the refusal on the part of the President to send immediately additional force to protect the forts at Charleston.

— Union meetings, irrespective of party, have been held in Philadelphia, Reading, Harrisburg, and other cities and towns in the State; the proceedings of all breathe the right spirit.

— A dispatch from Washington to the Baltimore *Sun* says: "A letter from a distinguished source has just been received from Alabama, which says that it is now certain that the co-operations or conservatives will carry every county in Northern Alabama in the election for delegates to the State convention, and ten or more in the middle or southern portion of Alabama, thus rendering doubtful the quastion as to which side will triumph in the State convention. Col. Taylor, a leading Bell man in that State, has published a letter strongly favoring co-operation. If, however, an ordinance of secession be passed, the conservatives will insist that it be submitted to the people for ratification.

— Private accounts from Georgia state that the conservatives, under the lead of Hon. Messrs. Stephens, Johnson, Jenkins, and others, are in strong hopes of carrying a majority of the members of the State convention, and that the conciliatory tone of the Republicans will do much to strengthen the southern conservatives.

— Mr. Howell Cobb, of Georgia, the greatest arch traitor in Washington, has resigned the office of Secretary of the Treasury, and departed on Thursday for South Carolina, to hatch some new scheme of deviltry and injury to the Union. Mr. Philip Frank Thomas, of Maryland, was offered, and has accepted the appointment.

☞ Mrs. Adaline Hobbs, thirty years since, addressed a letter to Dr. Joshua. T. Hobbs, New York city, which appears by record to have contained two ten-dollar bank bills, was sent on the 28th of November, 1828, for the delivery to the writer on the 6th of February, 1829; the postmaster at New York not being able to find the writer, returned the letter, with its contents, to the dead letter office. After a lapse of thirty-one years, the letter is now claimed by the person addressed: J. T. Hobbs, Mount Vernon, O., and a draft for the money has been accordingly remitted on the very day of the application.

A FEMALE INVENTION.—Elizabeth M. Smith, of Burlington, N. J., has invented and patented a much desired improvement in reaping and mowing machines, and one which renders their use a matter of safety and not of danger. The improvement consists of a device for throwing them in and out of gear by means of the driver's seat.—Thus, when the driver takes his seat on the machine, his weight throws it into gear, and when he leaves his seat the machine is thrown out of gear.

THE VOTE OF MISSOURI.—The electoral college of this State met at Jefferson City on Wednesday, and cast the vote of Missouri for Douglas and Johnson.

"Blair of Pa."

Never did we read three short words with as much of shame and mortification as when we read those which head this article among the "nays" upon the vote in Congress to appoint the Committee of one from each State to consider the present troubled state of affairs. It is true we did not vote to put Mr. Blair where he is; others are responsible for that; but it is also true that we have a right to expect him as a public servant to pay at least a decent degree of respect to the sentiments of the people of his District. That sentiment we have no hesitation in saying, he has grossly outraged by this vote. We say this not as a partisan, and not for partisan effect, but as a citizen of our common country, and we but repeat the sentiment of every sound conservative man we have met, regardless of party. Mr. Blair could have done no single act which so strikes at the whole business interest of his District and at the same time forever blasts his own political fortunes. Were the election to come off to-morrow, however his talents may be respected, he would not receive the votes of the business men of this town, he would be abandoned throughout the county, for his vote stamps him, whatever may be claimed to the contrary, as an *agitator for evil, as one who can see his country suffer, and refuse even an effort to bring relief.* Shame be upon him and the few with him who could not rise in such an hour to the dignity of patriotism. We write in sorrow, not in anger. The District will speak out. No District in the broad land has hearts more loyal to the Union than ours. Our mountains and our valleys, our workshops and our farms, will all re-echo their love for our whole country; and our people will set the seal of reprobation upon every man who refuses in this hour of peril to second every reasonable effort for the adjustment of the troubles that now mar the unity in which brethren should dwell. We mourn for the honor of this District, and hope if Mr. Blair has not yet irrevocably joined himself with the mad fanaticism of the hour, that he will retrace his steps, and wipe out his own disgrace—if not, beware of the future!!

Southern Manifesto.

The Southern Members of Congress held a caucus in Washington on the night of the 13th, and the following declaration was signed by some thirty Members and Senators from the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Arkansas, Mississippi, North Carolina, Louisiana and Texas:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1860.

TO OUR CONSTITUENTS—

The argument is exhausted. All hope of relief in the Union, through the agency of committees, Congressional legislation, or constitutional amendments is extinguished, and we trust the South will not be deceived by appearances or the pretence of new guarantees. The Republicans are resolute in the purpose to grant nothing that will or ought to satisfy the South. In our judgment, the honor, safety, and independence of the Southern people are to be found only in a Southern Confederacy—the inevitable result of separate State secession; that the sole and primary aim of each slaveholding State ought to be its speedy and absolute separation from an unnatural and hostile Union.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, made the following statement to the caucus:

Being a member of the Committee of Thirty-three, I state that the above witnessed dispatch was communicated to the committee this evening, and a resolution passed proposing no specific relief (eight Northern States dissenting) avowedly intended to counteract the effect of the above despatch, and, as I believe, to mislead the people of the South. From information derived from Republican members of the committee and other Northern Representatives I fully concur in the above despatch.

REUBEN DAVIS.

No friend of the Union can read this without amazement. *It will be seen that the first step towards conciliation by the House Committee of Thirty-three in passing Mr. Rust's resolution, terrified the Secessionists to such a degree that they sent off a despatch demanding instant and separate State secession, and calling upon the Southern people not to be deceived by the favorable indications put forth by the committee.* We are glad to perceive that not a single member of the Southern Union party signs the extraordinary manifesto originated by Mr. Davis. It now becomes the solemn duty of the Republicans, the Americans, and the National Democrats on the House committees, representing, as they do, an overwhelming majority of the American people, to stand fast to the doctrine laid down in the resolution of Mr. Rust, of Arkansas, *and if, in the face of this proffer of peace, looking, as it does, to practical remedies to right Southern wrongs, the Disunionists are enabled to carry out their treasonable designs, then let the consequences be upon their own heads.*

The Popular Vote for President.

As near as can be ascertained, the total vote of all the States for President, at the November election was as follows:

Lincoln,	1,786,480
Douglas,	1,354,423
Breckinridge,	784,897
Bell,	605,801

Although Mr. Lincoln has received a majority of the electors of the Union, he is in a minority of nearly a million in the total popular vote. The vote of Douglas and Breckinridge combined exceeds that cast for Lincoln by more than a third of a million.—Thus:

Vote for Lincoln,		1,786,480
" Douglas,	1,354,423	
" Breckinridge,	784,897	
		2,139,320
Maj. over Republican vote,		352,840
The total vote for Bell was,		605,801
Total maj. against Lincoln,		958,641

It will also be observed that the total vote for Mr. Douglas is *nearly double* that cast for Mr. Breckinridge.

In Illinois, (Mr. Douglas' State,) the vote for those two gentlemen stood,

For Douglas,	160,549
For Breckinridge,	2,272
Maj. for Douglas,	158,277

In Kentucky, (Mr. Breckinridge's State,) their vote was,

For Breckinridge,	52,856
For Douglas,	25,144
Maj. for Breckinridge,	27,812

But for the secession from the National Convention, it is clear that Douglas would now be President elect, instead of Lincoln.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Press.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1860.

The increasing demonstrations in the free States in favor of doing strict and ample justice to the South are producing wholesome results in Washington. The news of the monster meeting held in Independence Square, in Philadelphia, on Thursday last, telegraphed to our morning papers, was eagerly welcomed, and the resolutions, received here by your evening dailies, were heartily and almost universally approved. The great impediment in the way of an adjustment is, what side shall first surrender to the other? I have no doubt that Jefferson Davis, R. M. T. Hunter, Benjamin Fitzpatrick, James Alfred Pearce, James A. Bayard, and other Senators—although little has been said by either—will gladly undertake the task of reconciliation before the close of next week if the Union fire is maintained.

The first substantial indication of peace from this quarter was the adoption of the resolution offered by Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, and accepted by Mr. Rust, of Arkansas, in the Committee of Thirty-three, yesterday afternoon. This is of so important a character that I must ask you to reprint it.

Mr, Rust, of Arkansas, offered the following:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this committee, the existing discontents among the Southern people, and the growing hostility among them to the Federal Government, are greatly to be regretted; and that, whether such discontents and hostility are without just cause or not, any reasonable, proper, and constitutional remedies and effectual guarantees of their peculiar interests as recognized by the Constitution, necessary to preserve the peace of the country and the perpetuity of the Union, should be promptly and cheerfully granted.

The yeas and nays were as follows:

YEAS—	Mr. Corwin	Republican — Ohio.
	Mr. Millson	Democrat — Virginia.
	Mr. Winslow	Democrat — North Carolina.
	Mr. Campbell	Republican — Pennsylvania.
	Mr. Love	Democrat — Georgia.
	Mr. Davis	American — Maryland.
	Mr. Stratton	Republican — New Jersey.
	Mr. Bristow	American — Kentucky.
	Mr. Nelson	American — Tennessee.
	Mr. Dunn	Republican — Indiana.
	Mr. Taylor	Democrat — Louisiana.
	Mr. Kellogg	Republican — Illinois.
	Mr. Phelps	Democrat — Missouri.
	Mr. Houston	Democrat — Alabama.
	Mr. Rust	Democrat — Arkansas.
	Mr. Howard	Republican — Michigan.
	Mr. Hamilton	Democrat — Texas.
	Mr. Curtis	Republican — Iowa.
	Mr. Burch	Democrat — California.
	Mr. Windem	Republican — Minnesota.
	Mr. Stout	Democrat — Oregon.

ABSENT ON LAST VOTE—Mr. Whitely, of Delaware, who is known to be warmly in favor of the resolution.

The nays were all Republicans, as follows:

NAYS—	Mr. Ferry	Connecticut.
	Mr. Humphrey	New York.
	Mr. Robinson	Rhode Island.
	Mr. Tappan	New Hampshire.
	Mr. Morrill	Vermont.
	Mr. Morse	Maine.
	Mr. Adams	Massachusetts.
	Mr. Washburn	Wisconsin.

The above vote of the Union Committee is so auspicious that I am glad to express the hope that it will lead the Secessionists to moderate their demands—particularly that which looks to the recognition of the right of a State peaceably to secede from the Union.

But it must not be forgotten that all the eight dissenting Republicans voted for the two following propositions, offered as amendments to the resolutions as adopted—the first by Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, and the second by Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this committee, the existing discontent among the Southern people, and the growing hostility among them to the Federal Government, are greatly to be regretted; and that any reasonable, proper, and constitutional remedy necessary to preserve the peace of the country and the perpetuity of the Union should be promptly and cheerfully granted.

Resolved, That whatever grievances exist which affect the rights or interests of any part of the Confederacy, and are capable of removal by the action of Congress, ought to receive full and appropriate remedies by the speedy action of the Federal Legislature, either by resolution, by satisfactory amendments to the Constitution, or by a recommendation for the call of a general convention of the States, as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes aforesaid.

It will be perceived that these propositions contemplate large concessions to our excited Southern brethren, and the action of the Committee of Thirty-three, with the exception of the two Southern men, absent or refusing to vote, may be regarded as the beginning of a *unanimous peace-offering for the sake of preserving the Union.* The Republicans who co-operate steadily with the Union men from the Slave States, deserve special mention, and are as follows: Messrs. Corwin of Ohio, Campbell of Pennsylvania, Stratton of New Jersey, Dunn of Indiana, Kellogg of Illinois, Howard of Michigan, Curtis of Iowa, and Windom of Minnesota. Mr. Kellogg was appointed on that committee as the representative of Mr. Lincoln, President elect, and he has no doubt faithfully carried out the wishes and expectations of the friends of the incoming Administration. The members from the great States Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio voted together on the main proposition, sinking their party predilections, and exhibited the most patriotic desire to do right for the good of all.

Among other hopeful indications which I have gathered to-day is the growing prospect of passing the Pacific Railroad bill, reported at the last session from the Committee on Military Affairs, (Colonel Curtis, chairman,) and contemplating two great roads—one striking through the strongest slave States, and the other pursuing a more northern route, and if the good feeling which began with the above action of the committee is maintained, I think Mr. Hunter and his friends can be persuaded to let the Morrill tariff bill, now on the table of the Senate, pass into a law.

The passage of the treasury-note bill will compel some revision of the revenue law, and no better response to the friendly offers of the Republicans on the slavery question could be found than the enactment of Mr. Morill's bill. I do not know a Southern member, with the exception of the avowed fire-eaters, (who look to disunion as the only remedy for their alleged aggrievances,) who does not speak of the conservative indications in the free States with genuine satisfaction.

The remedies offered by the great Philadelphia meeting are sensible and feasible remedies, and they derive importance from the fact that the chairman of the Committee on Resolutions was that eminent merchant, John B. Myers, Esq., so well known in Washington—who has always been, as he now is, a member of the Oppositition, and more lately of the Republican party. The noble speech of your patriotic, enlightened, and highly esteemed chief magistrate, Alexander Henry, (himself a representative of another organization, and heretofore adverse to the Democratic party,) will produce a soothing effect—particularly when it is borne in mind that he is not one of those who speak idle words, and that he will do all in his own position to make good his declarations, to see that the laws are properly enforced, and that all attempts to interfere with the rights of others are resisted and rebuked.

Great interest begins to attach to the future movement of Hon. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi. He has said very little up to this time, and, although generally recognized as a leader among those who contemplate secession as the only way to vindicate the rights of the South, has too frequently pronounced in favor of the Union, and too gallantly defended his country's flag on the field of battle, to be indifferent to the spectacle now presented to him, and to all our leaders in Congress, by the conciliatory and imposing attitude of the Northern people. Equal interest is manifested as to the movements of Senator Douglas. The galleries have been crowded for several days past on account of the public expectation and desire to hear him. He, himself, is not only up to the crisis, but fully prepared to address his countrymen, and I predict that when he does speak, he will put the case in such a light to our people as will induce all extremes to pause, and add new laurels to those which already encircle his brow. Judge Douglas, holding the idea that there can be no peaceable secession, and, armed with abundant authorities to prove this position, is yet deeply impressed with the importance of avoiding a violent conclusion to our present dissensions. In what little he has said during the debates that have taken place, he displayed a force of reasoning and of language, comprehensiveness of thought, and a breadth of statesmanship, that showed how profoundly he had reflected upon the questions in issue. It is earnestly to be hoped that such men as Douglas and Davis will no longer be silent, but that they will grasp the opportunity to prove that the confidence which is placed in them by the sections they respectively represent is not misplaced. The truth is the violent men on both sides must stand back. Should they be permitted to control the Republican party on the one hand, and force Mr. Lincoln and his advisers upon the plan of refusing all efforts for an honorable adjustment, and on the other by uniting the Southern States, upon the assumption that secession is rightful, *nothing can prevent a civil war. Therefore, I hail every indication of the Union sentiment in Congress and the country as a pledge and a proof that the American people are beginning to take the matter into their own hands, and that their Representatives are showing a proper readiness to respond to their wishes.* I repeat that if this spirit is maintained to the end, the Disunionists in the South and the fanatics in the North will, in three months, be in as contemptible a minority as they were when Mr. Buchanan was elected President in 1856.

OCCASIONAL.

Great Union Meeting in Philadelphia.

The Union meeting in Independence Square, Philadelphia, on Thursday last, was one of the largest outpourings of the people ever known in that city. All parties, the Abolitionists excepted, united cordially in the proceedings. The resolutions, which we publish below, were unanimously adopted.—The Mayor of the City, Republican in politics, presided, assisted by a large number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries embracing the names of many of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of Philadelphia.

After the organization of the meeting had been completed, the Mayor introduced the Right Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D., Episcopal Bishop of the State of Pennsylvania, who delivered the following prayer, in a very impressive manner:

PRAYER BY BISHOP POTTER.

Almighty and eternal God! the author of every good and perfect gift, the ruler of nations, we come to Thee in our hour of need. Thou art more ready to hear than we are to pray and art wont to give more than we desire or deserve. Pour down upon us the abundance of Thy mercies in this time of public difficulty and danger. Oh God! our sins as a nation, and as individuals, have provoked Thy just displeasure and have brought us into sore trouble; but Thy property is always to have mercy. Arise, we be seech Thee, and stretch forth the right hand of Thy majesty and deliver us for Thy name's sake. Thou hast interposed in times past at critical and perilous periods of our history. We have heard with our ears, and our fathers have told us the noble works thou didst in their day, and in the old time before them. Great God! wilt thou now come forward to our rescue, in this time of general perplexity and fear. Pour down upon our hearts, and upon the hearts of the people, the spirit of wisdom and understanding, the spirit of counsel and strength, the spirit of the knowledge and of the fear of the Lord. Abate the violence of passion, and stay, we beseech Thee, the madness of party; banish pride and prejudice, and pour into our hearts an abundance of that wisdom, that patience, that large-hearted patriotism, that brotherly kindness which we so greatly need. Wilt thou be pleased to look graciously upon those who are in authority over us, the President of these United States, the Governors of the several Commonwealths, the Legislatures and the Conventions; and grant, we beseech Thee, that by by them, and all this people, things may be so ordered and established, that the good of Thy Church, the advancement of Thy glory, and the safety, honor and welfare of Thy united people may be established, enlarged and perpetuated through all future time. Wilt Thou meet with us who are here assembled on ground hallowed by memories of past wisdom, past services, and toils and counsels, in behalf of Liberty and Union.

Great God! may the spirit of this venerable place be in our hearts, and rule over our proceedings. May a double portion of the wisdom and patriotism of the fathers descend and rest upon their sons, and over this place, and this hour. Oh! that there may go forth an influence which may be felt throughout the Republic—an influence which should tend to the healing of the waters of strife and discord, and to the bringing back to our distracted land the reign of unity and concord.—And to this end, oh God! Thou who hast taught us that all our doings without charity are nothing worth, send Thy Holy Ghost, and pour into our hearts that gift of charity, the very bond of peace, and of all virtue, without which whosoever liveth is counted dead before Thee. And may the Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with us all evermore. Amen.

SPEECH OF MAYOR HENRY.

Mayor Henry then came forward, amid loud applause and said:

Citizens of Philadelphia: You have been called together upon this momentous occasion by request of your municipal Councils. You have been invited to assemble in this hallowed place, that, divesting yourselves of every partisan emotion, discarding all sordid and self-interested views, you may intelligently consider the present unhappy condition of your country and the danger which threatens your National Union. And what is that condition? But a short time has elapsed since twenty millions of American freemen rejoiced with proper pride in the wide-spread prosperity and full security afforded to them by the best perfected Government that man ever devised. To-day those twenty millions are wrapped in gloom—are paralyzed by the forebodings of evil, which no experience can depict, or agitated with projects which no forecast can resolve. Eighty-four years ago the jubilant shouts of new-made freemen hailed the declaration of their independence as it was proclaimed from this very spot; and now thousands who have been born and reared under the rich blessings of constitutional liberty, are gathered together on the same ground in the sad stillness of coming despair.

And what is the danger that hangs over your National Union? A form of government projected by the liberal sentiments of patriots, framed by the consummate skill of statesmen, which for nearly eighty years, has attracted the admiring wonder of the world, which has fostered the growth of this people from thirteen feeble colonies to thirty-three sovereign States, has ceased to retain the confidence of a portion of its confederacy, and to-day is convulsed with the premonitory throes of speedy dissolution.

The giant intellects that in former days have expounded and illuminated its admirable Constitution, that in times of peril have guided this nation safely through the embittered contests of opinion, have gone from us, and there live none to fill their places.

In this crisis the only remedy for existing evils must be sought for, in the sovereignty of the people, in the responsive patriotism of the masses; approved only by their firm resolve and prompt effort, can this Union be perpetuated. [Applause.] Hence it is that you, the people of Philadelphia, are now called upon to avow your unbroken attachment to the Union, and your steadfast determination that no honest effort shall be left untried to preserve its integrity. [Applause.]

My fellow-citizens, I should be false to the position in which you have placed me: I should be recreant to my sense of duty if I withheld an avowal of the truth which this occasion demands.

If in any portion of our Confederacy, sentiments have been entertained and cherished which are inimical to the civil rights and social institutions of any other portion, these sentiments should be relinquished and discountenanced. The family discipline which you choose to adopt for your own fireside, whilst it does not violate the laws under which you dwell, is your rightful prerogative, and you are prompt to resent the officious intermeddling of others, however well intended. The social institutions of each State in this Union are equally the rightful prerogatives of its citizens and so long as those institutions do not contravene the principles of your Federal compact none may justly interfere with or righteously denounce them. The efficient cause of the distracted condition of our country is to be found in the prevalent belief of the citizens of the South that their brethren of the North are as a community arrayed against a social institution to which they look as essential to their prosperity.

You are ready to aver truthfully that such belief is mistaken and unfounded; but it becomes all who are actuated by an earnest brotherhood, to see to it, that where public sentiment has been misled, it shall be restored to its stand-point of twenty-five years since.

The misplaced teachings of the pulpit, the unwise rhapsodies of the lecture-room, the exciting appeals of the press on the subject of slavery, must be frowned down by a just and law-abiding people.

Thus, and thus only, may you hope to avoid the sectional discord, agitation, and animosity which, at frequently-recurring periods have shaken your political fabric to its centre, and at last have undermined its very foundation and these glorious proportions which, under more kindly influence, might have proven enduring as time, seem now to be rapidly crumbling and tottering to their fall. I adjure you citizens of Philadelphia, by the proud memory of the past; by the rich privileges of the present; by the fond hopes of the future; I call upon you by the tender endearments of your homes; by the holy influence of your altars—to send forth a voice that shall be heard throughout the length and breadth of this land proclaiming your immutable devotion to the Union of these States; your firm resolve that, by the favor of Almighty God, this Union must and shall be maintained.

The speaker then retired amid loud applause.

Three cheers were proposed for Mayor Henry, and given with a will.

During the delivery of this speech there was considerable applause from a part of the audience, gentlemen on the platform earnestly participating.

Mr. John B. Meyers now read the resolutions:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, The people of the city of Philadelphia having assembled in cheerful obedience to the proclamation of the Mayor, issued by the Mayor, issued by request of their Councils, for the purpose of testifying their love for the Union and their devotion to its perpetuation, and to the strengthening of those bonds which hold us together, whether of the north or the south, the east or the west, as one great and united people, do

Resolve, That with one voice and united hearts we proclaim our attachment to and reverence for the Constitution of the United States, and our earnest and endearing love for that great Union which it creates and protects—a love which is not sectional, but national, and that greets our brother, from whatever State he comes, as a partaker with us in that noblest of all inheritance, the title of a citizen of the United States.

Resolved, That the usefulness and the endurance of the Union both depend upon a faithful observance, by the people of all the States, of all the requirements of that sacred instrument which the wisdom and the patriotism of our fathers framed, and under whose provisions we have become a great and happy people, prosperous and renowned among the nations of the earth.

Resolved, That we do therefore more deeply deplore the fact that some of the States of this Union have placed upon their statute books enactments which evade or defeat provisions which the framers of the Constitution wisely inserted for the protection of the valuable rights of citizens of other States, and that we pronounce all such acts to be violations of the solemn compact by which we are made one people, and that we earnestly appeal to our brethren of those States instantly to repeal all such enactments.

Resolved, That the people of Philadelphia hereby pledge themselves to their brethren of the other States that the statute books of Pennsylvania shall be carefully searched by their Representatives at the approaching session of the Legislature; and that every statute, if any such there be, which in the least degree invades the Constitutional rights of citizens of a sister State, will be at once repealed; and that Pennsylvania, ever loyal to the Union and liberal in construing her obligations to it, will be faithful always in her obedience to its requirements.

Resolved, That we recognize the obligations of the act of Congress of 1850, commonly known as the Fugitive Slave law, and submit cheerfully to its faithful enforcement; and that we point with pride and satisfaction to the recent conviction and punishment, in this city, of those who had broken its provisions by aiding in the attempted rescue of a slave, as proof that Philadelphia is faithful in her obedience to the law; and furthermore that we recommend to the Legislature of our own State the passage of a law which shall give compensation, in case of the rescue of a captured slave, by the county in which such rescue occurs, precisely as is now done by existing laws in case of destruction of property by the violence of mobs.

Resolved, That as to the question of the recognition of slaves as property, and as to the question of the rights of slave owners in the Territories of the United States, the people of Philadelphia submit themselves obediently and cheerfully to the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, whether now made, or hereafter to be made, and they pledge themselves faithfully to observe the Constitution in these respects as the same has been or may be expounded by that august tribunal; and further, they recommend that whatever points of doubt exist touching these subjects be done in an amicable and lawful way, forthwith submitted to the consideration of said Court, and its opinion be accepted as the final and authoritative solution of all doubts as to the meaning of the Constitution in controverted points.

Resolved, That all denunciation of slavery as existing in the United States, and of our fellow-citizens who maintain that institution and who hold slaves under it, are inconsistent with that spirit of brotherhood and kindness which ought to animate all who live under and profess to support the Constitution of the American Union.

Resolved, That we candidly approve the suggestion that a Convention or Congress of delegates from the States contemplating secession be held for the purpose of consultation upon the cause that induced them to meditate such a step, and of suggesting such remedies as they would propose, and that it is the firm conviction of the citizens of Philadelphia that the propositions made by such Convention would be received by the people of the other States in a fraternal and conciliatory spirit and with an earnest desire to remove all grounds of just complaint.

Resolved, That we appeal to our brethren of South Carolina, of Georgia and Alabama, of Mississippi and Florida, and of such other States as are considering the question of seceding from the Union, with all the affectionate earnestness we can express, to forbear. That we remind them of the innumerable ties which bind us together as one people, and which seem to us so strong that no power short of that which paralyzes all memory, and effaces all history, can separate us.—That the ashes of those brave men who fought with us and for us rest beneath our soil, and that they have in their keeping the bones of our soldiers who perished in their defence.—That our glorious institutions under whose guidance and protection we have attained to so great prosperity and renown, and which have made this Union of States the joy and hope of oppressed millions throughout the world, were framed by the wisdom, built by the toil, and defended by the blood, of a common ancestry, and cannot perish without an eternal reproach to us, their children, if we destroy so great and so fair an inheritance.

News by Telegraph.

The South Carolina Convention.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 17.—This city is full of strangers, and the delegates to the State Convention have generally arrived. There is a great display of Palmetto flags and cockades, but no great excitement, as the whole feeling is for immediate secession. The Convention will organize at noon.

Universal Union Tribute to Stephen A. Douglas.

WASHINGTON, Dec., 16.—The best vindication that Judge Douglas should desire at the present moment is the almost universal expectation indulged and expressed, that he shall make his great Union speech at the earliest possible day. He is regarded as the best living exponent of the national sentiment that now thrills the heart and unites the masses of the American people.

Ex President Fillmore a Messenger of Peace.

BUFFALO, N. Y., DEC. 12.—Three hundred prominent citizens held a meeting last evening for the purpose of requesting Ex-President Fillmore to proceed to South Carolina as a messenger of peace.

National Convention of the Union Prayer Meeting—A Day of Humiliation and Prayer Appointed.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 13.—The National Convention of Union Prayer Meetings was in session here to-day, and passed a resolution by a unanimous vote, recommending to all Christian churches, and all praying people, to set apart the first Monday in January as a day of humiliation and prayer, in view of the present dearth of spiritual things in the churches, and the present dangers which threaten the peace and prosperity of the country.

The United States Government declared a Nuisance by a United States Grand Jury.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Dec. 13.—The *Advertiser* publishes the presentment of the Grand Jury of the United States District Court declaring the Federal Government a worthless and impotent nuisance, as it permits violations of the Constitution, allows States to nullify the fugitive slave law, and for other causes.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—Miss Ormsbee, a citizen of this town, has been deprived of sight and the power to articulate a single word for the last fifty-five years. About three weeks ago, as she described it, without any extra effort on her part, she began to converse, and now holds conversation with all who visit her. It seems to her as if a new life and a new world had been opened to her. Although she cannot say "whereas I was blind now I see," yet she can say, whereas I was dumb now I speak." Miss Ormsbee is now seventy-five years old, and became dumb when she was twenty years of age.—*Warren Telegraph.*

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1860.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

DRESSING CHILDREN.—NAKED ARMS AND NECKS.—We have frequently condemned the "fashionable" mode of dressing children, especially during the winter season. A distinguished physician, who died recently, once declared that during the twenty-six years he had practiced his profession in a large city, thousands of children had been carried to the cemeteries a sacrifice to the absurd custom of exposing their arms. Another eminent physician writes on the same subject as follows, and we commend his remarks to the careful perusal of every reader of the GLOBE who is a parent:—

I have often thought if a mother were anxious to show the soft white skin of her baby, and would cut out a round hole in the little thing's dress, just over the heart, and then carry it about for observation by the company, it would do very little harm. But to expose the baby's arms, members as far removed from the heart and with such feeble circulation at best, is a most pernicious practice.—Put the bulb of a thermometer to baby's mouth; the mercury rises to ninety-nine degrees. Now carry the same bulb to its little hand; if the arms be bare, and the evening cool, the mercury will sink forty degrees.—Of course all the blood which flows through these arms and hands must fall from twenty to forty degrees below the temperature of the heart. Need I say that when these cold currents of blood flow back into the chest, the child's general vitality must be more or less compromised? And need I add that we *ought not to be surprised as its frequently re*curring affections of the lungs, throat and stomach? I have seen more than one child with habitual cough and hoarseness, or choking with mucus, entirely and permanently relieved by simply keeping its arms and hands warm. Every observing and progressive physician has daily opportunities to witness the simple cure.

ABOUT BEDBUGS.—According to an article in the last number of Harpers' Magazine, bed bugs are an American invention, and have been exported from this country to all parts of Europe, excepting Ireland, where a bedbug is never to be found. The insect made its appearance in England as early as the year 1503, when two noblemen were "punctured" by them, and the physicians called in great haste. The bug is a parasite of the bat family, and is so tenacious of life that no degree of heat or cold can affect it. Freeze one until you can break it in two; thaw the pieces and they will revive. Freeze the eggs until they are congealed in ice; let them thaw, and they will hatch again as usual. Boil both insect and egg and they will revive soon as cool. If they can get nothing to eat they will live and propagate on what nourishment they may derive from the atmosphere.

☞ A friend writing us from Clearridge, ten miles east of Bedford says:—"The high water in November done considerable damage here, washing away fences, and in some instances, carrying away whole crops of corn, causing those that expected large crops, to buy. On the 12th inst. a bear was captured in the neighborhood.

DIARIES FOR 1861.—A fine assortment just received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store. Diaries should be in more general use. The young man in particular should keep a Diary in his pocket and note down something every day in the year. A good thought or a good action carefully noted down every day during 1861 might produce good fruit in after life.

COME AGAIN.—Our kind neighbors Grandmother Newingham and Mrs. John Westbrook, each left in the care of our better-half, a few feet of sausage, pudding and our favorite dish, "pon-haus." They have our thanks, particularly as we have no porkers in the pen to butcher.

HANDSOME HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Call at Lewis' Book Store if you want to purchase handsome presents for old or young. His assortment of Bibles, Purses, Wallets, Port Monnaies, and Books for the little ones, is the best ever offered in town. Call and examine free of charge.

POST OFFICE AFFAIRS.—The office at Massesyburg, this county, is re-established, and Daniel Massey appointed Postmaster.

☞ Fisher & Son have just opened an unusually large and attractive stock of Ladies' Fine Dress Goods, embracing all the newest styles just produced for the holliday market. The attention of the Ladies is directed to an inspection of their new arrival. *

AGENTS WANTED.—The attention of persons in want of employment, is directed to an advertisement in another column, for canvassers for Township and Local Laws of this State.

☞ We take pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement of R. Newell's Gallery of Art. The testimonials are of the first character. *

A NEW CLOCK.—Swartz & McCabe have just received a new and tasty mantle clock. Call at their establishment and see for yourselves.

☞ New Telegraph Offices have been opened at Eagle, Mill Creek, Petersburg and Nineveh, on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

☞ Christmas is coming—who says Turkey?

☞ School Books and Stationery, wholesale and retail, at Lewis' Book Store.

☞ A fine stock of Violins, Strings, &c., —also, Accordeons, Guitars, Flutes, Fifes and Flageolets, for sale cheaper than the same article can be bought in the cities—for sale at Lewis' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

CHURCH MUSIC.—Teachers and others, will be furnished with The Shawm, The Christian Minstrel, The Cythara, The Presbyterian Psalmodist, The Sabbath Bell, or any other book, by the dozen or singly, at the lowest cash price at Lewis' Book Store.

☞ A fine assortment of Wallets, Portmonaies, Pocket Books and Purses, for ladies and gentlemen, for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

☞ A new stock of reward books and cards for Sunday Schools, just received and for sale at Lewis' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

SOMETHING NEW AND GOOD.—Just received at Lewis' Book Store, a new article of writing fluid. It costs but a trifle more and is much superior to any writing inks.

☞ The best and greatest variety of pocket memorandum books, for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES—a new and valuable book just received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

☞ German and English Almanacs for 1861, only 3 cents, for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Monday, Dec. 17.—There is very little demand for Flour, and prices are nominally unchanged, the sales being only to supply the trade, at $4,75@5 for superfine, $5@5,50 for extras. Rye Flour is held at $3,75 ₱ bbl., and Corn Meal at $3@3,35 ₱ bbl.

Grain—The offerings are light; 4000 bu. red sold at $120 @1.23 for fair Penna. and Western reds, $1.27 for good Southern do. and $1.30@1.37 for white, the latter for prime Rye is held at 75@76c fo Penna. Corn is sold a 65@66c for old Southern: 60c for old and new mixed, and 58@60c for new, as to quality. Oats are selling at 33c for prime Delaware, and 34c for Penna. Barley and Malt are quiet.

Seeds—There is more Cloverseed offering, with a limited demand. The market is dull at $5.22@5.75 ₱ bu. Timothy and Flaxseed continue as last quoted.

MARRIED,

On the 11th inst., by Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. J. HENRY WOLF and Miss MARIA E. HUBN, both from near Yellow Springs, Blair Co., Pa.

WE WAGS AND FALSTAFF

CLOCKS,

Just received and for sale cheap. Also, a large and splendid assortment of the most

FASHIONABLE JEWELRY,

direct from the East. Call and see the We Wags.

SWARTZ & McCABE.

Huntingdon, Dec. 19, 1860.-6t.*

HUNTINGDON GAS COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Huntingdon Gas Company, that an election will be held at the office of the undersigned between the hours of one and four o'clock, P. M., on Monday, the 7th day of January next, for the purpose of choosing five managers for said Company for the ensuing years.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
Huntingdon, Dec. 19, 1860. Treasurer.

NOTICE.—

Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petitions with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, praying the said Court to grant them license to keep inns or taverns in their respective boroughs, townships and villages in the county of Huntingdon, and that said petitions will be presented to the said Court on Wednesday, the 16th day of January next, for consideration, &c., when and where all persons interested can attend if they think proper, viz:

Adam Zeigler, Marklesburg.
John Kurtz, Alexandria.

WM. C. WAGONER, Clerk.

Dec. 19, 1860.-4t.*

A BOOK

THAT EVERY

FARMER, MECHANIC and BUSINESS MAN WANTS.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE TOWNSHIP AND LOCAL LAWS,

OF THE

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Compiled from the Acts of Assembly by

WILLIAM T. HAINES, Esq.,

AND PUBLISHED BY

EDWARD F. JAMES,

WEST CHESTER, PA.

This work contains over 400 pages of closely printed matter, and will be sold by subscription.

It teaches the duties of Justices of the Peace, with forms for the transaction of their business.

It teaches the duties of Constables with all the necessary forms, appertaining to the office.

It contains the duties of the Supervisors of every County and Township in the State.

It contains the mode of procedure for the laying out and opening of public and private roads, of vacating and altering roads, the building of bridges, &c., &c.

It contains the Common School Law, with explanations, decisions and directions, together with forms for Deeds, Bonds, Contracts, *Certificates, &c., &c.* This department of the work was compiled at Harrisburg by Mr. Samuel P. Bates, Deputy Superintendent, and is alone worth the price of the volume to any one interested in Common Schools.

It contains the duties of Township Auditors.

It contains the laws relative to Dogs and Sheep.

It contains the duties of Assessors.

It contains the laws in relation to Strays, Mules and Swine.

It contains the laws relative to Fences and Fence Viewers.

It contains the laws relative to Game Hunting, Trout and Deer.

It contains the Election Laws with all the necessary Forms.

It contains the Naturalization Laws, with all the necessary Forms for Application.

It contains a large number of Legal *Forms*, which are used in the every day transaction of business, such as Acknowledgments, Affidavits, Articles of Agreements and Contracts, Partnership, Apprenticies, Assignments, Attestations, Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, Bills of Sale, Bonds, Checks, Covenants, Deeds, Deposition, Due Bills and Produce Notes, Landlord and Tenant, Leases, Letters of Attorney, Marriage, Mortgages, Receipts and Releases. The work is bound in law sheep, and will be sold to subscribers at $1.25 per copy, payable on delivery of the work. The work has passed the revision of many of the best Lawyers in the State and has received their unqualified approbation, as a reliable hand book of reference upon all subjects upon which it treats. The whole is arranged in such a manner as to present a plain, concise and explicit statement of the duties of all township Officers, as may be readily understood by any one. Huntingdon County will be thoroughly canvassed for the work, and the support of the citizens is respectfully solicited.

Wm. Colon, of Huntingdon, is General Agent for Huntingdon County.

P. S. Good Canvassers are wanted in all parts of this County for the above work, to whom a liberal compensation will be given. Applications which must be made at an early date, addressed to Mr. Colon as above will receive prompt attention.

Dec. 19, 1860.

A fine stock of Ladies' Furs just received at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

A large assortment of Nubias, Opera Caps, Sontags, suitable for ladies and children, by FISHER & SON.

THE largest stock of De Laines in town by FISHER & SON.

LADIES' SKATES are sold by FISHER & SON.

THE ROOT AND HERB DOCTOR

FROM PHILADELPHIA,

Who has had 30 Years Constant Practice,

CAN BE CONSULTED AT MR. MILLER'S HOTEL,

In Huntingdon, on the 14th day of January. Also *on the 15th day of February next, and one day in every* month for one year from his commencement, of which notice will be given.

He treats all diseases that flesh is heir to. He invites all females who may be suffering with diseases peculiar to their sex, to call and examine his new mode of treatment, as thousands have been restored to health who have been abandoned by others. He is in possession of perfect instruments for sounding the lungs and chest and is therefore able to determine the exact condition of the vital organs—consequently can treat such complaints with greater safety and certainty than it is possible for those who guess at the disease and experiment for its cure. He believes that for every malady, there is found in our soil a sure and never-failing remedy.

☞ Patients can receive treatment for $5 per month, except in cases of Cancers and Humors, they vary from $10 to $100. Examination free.

N. B.—See Handbills.

DR. W. LEVINGSTON.

Dec. 19, 1860.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 24th day of November, A. D. 1860, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties: and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and John Long his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 14th day) of January next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 19th of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and the 84th year of American Independence.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 24th day of November, 1860, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 21st day) of January, A. D., 1861, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon the 19th of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and the 84th year of American Independence.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Dec. 17, 1860.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 16th day of January next, (1861,) to wit:

1. Geo. W. Pheasant, administrator of Michael Wright, late of Union township, dec'd.
2. John Scott, Esq., Guardian of Elizabeth and David Carter, minor children of Philip Carter, dec'd. Final account.
3. Abraham Brumbaugh, Administrator of Daniel Brumbaugh, late of Hopewell township, dec'd.
4. A. C. Blair and Michael Sharer, Executors of John Stunkard, late of Tell township, dec'd.
5. Abraham States, Esq., Guardian of Franklin Lang, a minor son of Patrick Lang, late of Walker township, dec'd.
6. John Dean, Guardian of Jacob, David and Eunice Catharine Shoenefelt, minor children of Frederick Shoenefelt, dec'd.
7. John Dean, Guardian of Arianne Shoenefelt, (now intermarried with George Chilcote,) a daughter of Frederick Shoenefelt, dec'd.
8. John Owens, Esq., Adm'r., de bonis non of Esther Cox, late of Warriorsmark township, dec'd.
9. James Henderson, Adm'r. of Margaret Henderson, late of Tod township, dec'd.
10. David Clarkson, Trustee to sell the real estate of Robert Speer, late of the borough of Cassville, dec'd.
11. Jesse Hollingsworth and Henry Brewster, Executors of the Hon. John Brewster, late of Shirleysburg borough, dec'd. Partial account.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF, Register.

REGISTER'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Dec. 19, 1860.

STRAY COW.—

Came to the residence of the subscriber, in Franklin township, a black and white spotted COW, with one horn. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

GEO. B. PORTER.

Franklin tp., Dec. 12, 1860.-3t.*

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—A public meeting of teachers and friends of education will be held in the Court House, in this place, on Thursday Dec. 27th. to continue two days. The object of this meeting will be the re-organization of a County Association for the further promotion of usefulness and success in the teacher's profession, and the advancement and efficiency of our public schools. The exercises will consist of lectures, discussions, essays, &c., in which all are invited to participate. A number of our most prominent teachers and educationists have consented to attend and take part in the exercises. The election of officers to serve the coming year will take place upon this occasion.

R. McDIVITT,
Huntingdon, Dec. 12, 1860. Co. Supt.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—

ESTATE OF DAVID MOUNTAIN, DEC'D.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of David Mountain, late of Hopewell township, dec'd., will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, on

Thursday, the 10th day of January, 1861,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described real estate, viz:—

The Mansion Tract of said deceased, containing about 80 Acres; all cleared but about seven acres. The improvements are a good two story dwelling house, with basement, double log barn and other outbuildings, together with a fine lot of fruit trees. The land is in a good state of cultivation. This farm is one of the best in this locality, being partly river bottom. It is bounded on the east by the Juniata River, on the south by John and George Berkstresser, and on the north and west by Jacob Weaver.

ALSO—In connection with and as part of the Mansion Farm, one other tract of Timber Land, containing 80 Acres, more or less, adjoining Juniata River on the east, Jacob Weaver on the south, J. T. Shirley & Bro. on the west, and Patterson on the north. This land lies within one mile of the Mansion Tract, and is well timbered and the two parcels make a desirable property.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to besecured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

NATHAN WHITE,
December, 12, 1860. Administrator.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," or *COAL OIL, clear as water.*

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of John White. Deceased.]

Letters of Administration upon the Estate of John White, late of Huntingdon borough, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

MARY WHITE.
Nov. 21, 1860. Administratrix.

A RARE CHANCE.—

FOR SALE CHEAP,

The well known Ambrotype wagon, situated on Hill street, with everything in perfect order, for carrying on the business. Terms easy and a reasonable credit given. For further information apply soon to the undersigned, on Allegheny street, Huntingdon.

WM. F. THOMAS.

Nov. 21, 1860.

NEW CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORE. J. A. HANIGAR,

A practical tobacconist, has opened a new TOBACCO STORE AND CIGAR MANUFACTORY, on Allegheny St., one door west of the Broad Top Railroad Office, where he has on hand a large assortment of prime Cigars and Tobacco, which he will sell either wholesale or retail. Storekeepers, shopkeepers, and all others who deal in the weed should call. His prices are low. Call and see.

Huntingdon, Nov. 7, 1860.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—

ESTATE OF GEORGE WILSON, DEC'D.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Huntingdon county, will be sold at Public Sale, on the premises, in Tell township,

Thursday, December 27th, 1860,

the following certain Messuages and Tracts of Land, to wit:

A certain Tract of Land situate in the said township of Tell, bounded by lands of William Widney, Jonathan Briggs, and public road also, by mountain lands of said George Wilson, Dec'd., Mrs. Logue, and lands of S. J. Heckedorn, part of which is cleared and under fence, having thereon erected a log house—containing about 60 Acres more or less. This property would make an excellent stand for a blacksmith shop.

ALSO—A Tract of Mountain Land, containing 100 Acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Jonathan Briggs, James Jones' heirs, Tuscarora Mountain, &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the residue in one year thereafter, to be secured by the bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

H. R. SHEARER, Executor.
MARY ANN WILSON, Executrix.

Dec. 5, 1860.-3t.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—

ESTATE OF THOMAS M. OWENS, DEC'D.,

By virtue of an alias order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, will be sold at Public Sale, at the "Tyrone City Hotel," Blair county,

On Friday, the 21st of December, 1860,

at ten o'clock, A. M., the three following described Tracts of Land, to wit:

All that Tract of Land known as the "Bradley Farm," situate in Snyder township, Blair county, containing 240 Acres, or thereabouts. This tract of land is situated about one-and-a-half miles from Tyrone City, about 180 Acres of which are cleared and under cultivation, and about 60 Acres of Timber Land. There is a large Frame House and Bank Barn—an Orchard and a Spring of running water on or near the east end of this farm—and a Spring and Frame House on the west end.—This farm will be sold altogether, or in two tracts, to suit purchasers.

ALSO—A Tract of Land situate in Antis township, Blair county, surveyed on a warrant to Martin Boreland, containing 433 Acres, 168 Perches and allowance. This tract of land is well timbered with Pine and Poplar, and is situated about three miles from Bell's Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Bell's Run passes through it, affording excellent water power.

ALSO—A Tract of Land in Douglas county, Nebraska Territory, containing 160 Acres.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money on confirmation of sale, and one-third in one year, with interest, and the residue at the death of Margaret Owens, widow, &c.; the interest of said third to be paid annually and punctually to her during life—the whole to be secured by bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

JOHN C. WATSON,
Dec. 5, 1860.-3t. *Trustee.*

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.—

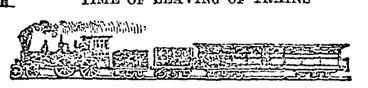
[Estate of James Hemphill, Dec'd.]

Letters of administration with the Will annexed, on the estate of James Hemphill, late of Huntingdon borough, dec'd. having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement. MARTHA CARMON,

Huntingdon, Dec. 5, 1860.-6t. Administratrix.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS



WESTWARD. MAIL,	WESTWARD. FAST LINE,	WESTWARD. THROUGH EXPRESS,	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. THROUGH EXPRESS,	EASTWARD. FAST LINE,	EASTWARD. MAIL,
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
11 05	7 04	6 16	Newton Hamilton,	11 32	9 48	1 38
11 15	7 10	6 23	Mt. Union,	11 25	9 41	1 30
11 35	7 23	6 36	Mill Creek,	11 11	9 28	1 16
11 53	7 36	6 51	Huntingdon,	11 01	9 18	1 05
12 10	7 48	7 06	Petersburg,	10 46	9 03	12 50
12 20	7 54	7 13	Barree,	10 49	8 56	12 43
12 30	8 00	7 20	Spruce Creek,	10 34	8 51	12 36
12 48	8 13	7 34	Birmingham,	10 21	8 38	12 20
12 58	8 22	7 42	Tyrone,	10 18	8 30	12 10
1 10	8 30	7 50	Tipton,	10 03	8 21	11 58
1 17	8 34	7 54	Fostoria,	9 58	8 16	11 53
1 23	8 37	7 58	Bell's Mills,	9 54	8 13	11 50
1 40	8 50	8 13	Altoona,	9 40	8 00	11 35
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Monday, Nov, 26th, 1860, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS,

Leave Huntingdon at 7.20 A. M. & 4.15 P. M.
" Saxton " 9.10 A. M.
Arrive at Hopewell " 9.45 A. M.

DOWN TRAINS,

Leave Hopewell at 10.20 A. M.
" Saxton " 10.55 A. M. & 6.20 P. M.
Arrive at Huntingdon 12.55 P. M. & 8.30 P. M.

J. J. LAWRENCE,
Nov. 24, 1860. Supt.

SEVEN YEARS!

The seven years of unrivalled success attending the

"COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION,"

have made it a household word throughout every quarter of the country.

Under the auspices of this popular institution, over *three hundred thousand homes* have learned to appreciate—by beautiful works of art on their walls, and choice literature on their tables, the great benefits derived from becoming a subscriber.

Subscriptions are now being received in a ratio unparalleled with that of any previous year.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION,

Any person can become a member by subscribing *three dollars*, for which sum they will receive

1st.—The large and superb steel engraving, 30 x 38 inches, entitled,

"FALSTAFF MUSTERING HIS RECRUITS."

2d.—One copy, one year, of that elegantly illustrated magazine,

"THE COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL."

3d.—Four admissions, during the season, to

"THE GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, 548 BROADWAY, NEW YORK."

In addition to the above benefits, there will be given to subscribers, as gratuitous premiums, over

FIVE HUNDRED BEAUTIFUL WORKS OF ART!

comprising valuable paintings, marbles, parians, outlines, &c., forming a truly national benefit.

The superb engraving, which every subscriber will receive, entitled, "*Falstaff Mustering his Recruits,*" is one of the most beautiful and popular engravings ever issued in this country. It is done on steel, in *fine line and stipple,* and is printed on heavy plate paper, 30x38 inches, making a most choice ornament, suitable for the walls of either the library, parlor or office. Its subject is the celebrated scene of Sir John Falstaff receiving in Justice Shallow's office, the recruits which have been gathered for his "ragged regiment." It could not be furnished by the trade for less than five dollars.

The *Art Journal* is too well known to the whole country to need commendation. It is a magnificently illustrated magazine of Art, containing Essays, Stories, Poems, Gossip, &c., by the very best writers in America.

The Engraving is sent to any part of the country by mail with safety, being packed in a cylinder, postage prepaid.

Subscriptions will be received until the evening of the 31st of January, 1861, at which time the books will close and the premiums be given to subscribers.

No person is restricted to a single subscription. Those remitting $15, are entitled to five memberships and to one extra Engraving for their trouble.

Subscriptions from California, the Canadas, and all Foreign Countries, must be $3,50 instead of $3, in order to defray extra postage, etc.

For further particulars send for a copy of the elegantly illustrated *Art Journal,* pronounced *the handsomest Magazine in America.* It contains Catalogues of Premiums, and numerous superb engravings. Regular price, 50 cents per number. Specimen copies, however, will be sent to those wishing to subscribe, on receipt of 18 cents, in coin or stamps. Address,

C. L. DERBY, ACTUARY C. A. A.,
546 Broadway, New York.

☞ Subscriptions received and forwarded by JNO. J. LAWRENCE, Agent for Huntingdon and vicinity, where specimen Engravings and Art Journal can be seen,

Nov. 21, 1860.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!

Just received from the Onondago Salt Company, Syracuse, N. Y., to be sold on commission, either wholesale or retail, 200 BARRELS and 1000 SACKS of SALT.

Oct. 31, 1860. FISHER & SON.

PAPER! PAPER!!

Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at

LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

R. NEWELL'S

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

No. 724 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

One of the largest and most complete Galleries in the States, where the best Pictures, known to the Photographic art, are taken at prices no higher than are paid for miserable caricatures.

The Proprietor, a practical Photographer, attends personally, every sitting—and allows no picture to leave the Gallery unless it gives perfect satisfaction.

Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, of absent or deceased friends, photographed to any required size, or taken on Canvass, life size, and painted in Oil by the best Artists.

At this Gallery pictures can be taken in any weather—*as perfect in cloudy days as when the sun shines.*

Persons visiting the city are respectfully invited to examine our specimens, which for price and quality defy competition.

☞ Instructions given in the art of Photography.

R. NEWELL,
GALLERY OF ART,
724 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

COMMENDATIONS:

From Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, M. C., Ohio.

My family and friends all concur in the opinion that *the (Newell) picture is more life-like than any thing they* ever saw. My likeness has been repeatedly taken by different Artists in various ways, but I have never yet had one which presents so true to nature, all the features and expressions of countenance as this.

From Hon. E. Joy Morris, late Minister to Italy,

The exquisite finish, beauty and softness of your portraits, conjoined with their durability of color and faithfulness as likenesses, cannot fail to commend them to the attention and patronage of all who appreciate true art.

From Col. James Page.

Having occasion for a portrait, I procured one from Mr. Robert Newell, of the city of Philadelphia, a miniature in Oil Colors, *under the new process discovered by him,* and take great pleasure in expressing the satisfaction given me, not only by the accuracy of the likeness, but its artistic finish in all respects, and recommends him to the patronage of those disposed to encourage the beautiful art.

Nov. 28, 1860. JAS. PAGE.

THE PEOPLE'S COOK BOOK.

MODERN COOKERY

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

BY

MISS ELIZA ACTON.

Carefully Revised by Mr. J. S. Hale.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose all kinds of Meats, Poultry, and Game, with all the various and most approved modes or dressing and cooking Beef and Pork; also the best and simplest way of salting, pickling and curing the same.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of dressing, cooking, and boning Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Poultry, and game of all kinds with the different Dressings, Gravies, and Stuffings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose, clean, and preserve Fish of all kinds, and how to sweeten it when tainted; also all the various and most approved modes of cooking, with the different Dressings, Sauces, and Flavorings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU *All the various and most approved modes of* preparing over 50 kinds of Meat, Fish, Fowl, Game, and Vegetable Soups, Broths, and Stews, with the Relishes and Seasonings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most apyroved modes of cooking Vegetables of every description, also how to prepare Pickles, Catsups and Curries of all kinds, Potted Meats, Fish, Game, Mushrooms, &c.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing and cooking all kinds of Plain and Fancy Pastry, Puddings, Omelettes, Fritters, Cakes, Confectionary, Preserves, Jellies, and Sweet Dishes of every description.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of making Bread, Rusks, Muffins, and Biscuit, and the best method of preparing Coffee, Chocolate, and Tea, and how to make Syrups, Cordials, and Wines of various kinds.

IT TELLS YOU How to set out and ornament a Table, how to Carve all kinds of Fish, Flesh or Fowl, and in short, how to so simplify the whole Art of Cooking as to bring the choicest luxuries of the table within the everybody's reach.

The book contains 418 pages, and upwards of 1200 Recipes, all of which are the results of actual experience, having been fully and carefully tested under the personal superintendence of the writers. It is printed in a clear and open type, is illustrated with appropriate engravings, and will be forwarded to any address, neatly bound, and postage paid, on receipt of the price, $1.00, or in cloth, extra $1.25.

$1000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, our inducements to all such being very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address

JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,
No. 617 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Nov. 7, 1860.-6m

GREAT WORK ON THE HORSE.

THE HORSE & HIS DISEASES:

BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S.,
Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, etc., etc.

WILL TELL YOU Of the Origin, History and distinctive traits of the various breeds of European, Asiatic, African and American Horses, with the physical formation and peculiarities of the animal, and how to ascertain his age by the number and condition of his teeth; illustrated with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of Breeding, Breaking, Stabling, Feeding, Grooming, Shoeing, and the general management of the horse, with the best modes of administering medicine, also, how to treat Biting, Kicking, Rearing, Shying, Stumbling, Crib-Biting, Restlessness, and other vices to which he is subject; with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Strangles, Sore Throat, Distemper, Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurasy, Broken Wind, Chronic Cough, Roaring and Whistling, Lampas, Sore Mouth and Ulcers, and Decayed Teeth, with other diseases of the Mouth and Respiratory Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Worms, Bots, Cholic, Strangulation, Stony Concretions, Ruptures, Palsy, Diarrhea, Jaundice, Hepatirrhea, Bloody Urine, Stones in the Kidneys and Bladder, Inflamation and other diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Urinary Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Bone, Blood and Bog, Spavin, Ring Bone, Sweanie, Strains, Broken Knees, Wind Galls, Founder, Cracked Hoofs, Sole Bruise and Gravel, Canker, Scratches, Thrush and Corns; also, of Megrims, Vertigo, Epilepsy, Staggers, and other diseases of the Feet, Legs, and Head.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Fistula, Poll Evil, Glanders, Farcy, Scarlet Fever, Mange, Surfeit, Locked Jaw, Rheumatism, Cramp, Galls, Diseases of the Eye and Heart, &c, &c., and how to manage Castration, Bleeding, Trephining, Rowling, Firing, Hernia, Amputation, Tapping, and other surgical operations.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of Rarey's Method of taming Horses; how to Approach, Halter, or Stable a Colt; how to accustom a horse to strange sounds and sights, and how to Bit, Saddle, Ride, and Break him to Harness; also the form and law of WARRANTY. The whole being the result of 15 years' careful study of the habits, peculiarities, wants and weaknesses of this noble and useful animal.

The book contains 384 pages, appropriately illustrated by nearly 100 Engravings. It is printed in a clear and open type, and will be forwarded to any address, postage paid, on receipt of price, half bound, $1.00, or, in cloth, extra, $1.25.

$1000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above, and other popular works of ours. Our inducements to all such are exceedingly liberal. For single copies of the Book, or for terms to Agents, with other information, apply to or address

JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,
No. 617 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Nov. 7. 1860.-6m.

Philadelphia Advertisements.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. TKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
Dec. 19, 1860.-1y.

SOWER, BARNES & CO.,

PUBLISHERS AND DEALERS IN

Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books,

AND

STATIONERY,

No. 37 North Third Street, below Arch,

CH. G. SOWER,
W. H. BARNES,
F. C. POTTS.

PHILADELPHIA.

Publishers of Pelton's Outline Maps and Keys, the largest and best Outline Maps ever published, Sander's New Readers, Greenleaf's and Brook's Arithmetics, &c. Monteith's and McNally's Geographies, White's Copy Books, Blank Books, Writing, Wrapping, Curtain and Wall Papers. [Nov. 14, '60.

PHOTOGRAPHY

In all its Branches, executed in the best style known in the art, at

C. G. CRANE'S GALLERY,

532 *Arch Street, East of Sixth, Philadelphia*

Life size in Oil and Pastile, Stereo

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

The Farmer and Housekeeper.

MUSIC OF LABOR.

The banging of the hammer,
The whirling of the plane,
The crashing of the busy saw,
The creaking of the crane,
The ringing of the anvil,
The grating of the drill,
The clattering of the turning lathe,
The whirling of the mill,
The buzzing of the spindle,
The rattling of the loom,
The puffing of the engine,
The fan's continual boom,
The clipping of the tailor's shears,
The driving of the awl—
These sounds of honest Industry,
I love—I love them all.

The clicking of the magic type,
The earnest talk of men,
The toiling of the giant press,
The scratching of the pen,
The tapping of the yard-stick,
The tinkling of the scales,
The whistling of the needle,
(When no bright cheek it pales.)
The humming of the cooking-stove,
The surging of the broom,
The patting feet of childhood,
The housewife's busy hum,
The buzzing of the scholars,
The teacher's kindly call—
These sounds of honest Industry,
I love—I love them all.

I love the ploughman's whistle,
The reaper's cheerful song,
The drover's oft repeated shout,
Spurring his stock along;
The bustle of the market man,
As he hies them to the town,
The halloo from the tree top
As the ripened fruits come down;
The busy sound of threshers
As they clean the ripened grain,
The husker's joke and catch of glee
'Neath the moonlight on the plain;
The kind voice of the drayman,
The shepherd's gentle call—
These sounds of pleasant Industry,
I love—I love them all.

Oh! there's a good in labor,
If we labor but aright,
That gives vigor to the daytime,
A sweeter sleep at night;
A good that bringeth pleasure,
Even to the toiling hours,
For duty cheers the spirit,
As dew revives the flowers.

Then say not that Jehovah
Gave labor as a *doom*—
No! 'tis the richest mercy
From the cradle to the tomb.
Then let us still be doing
Whate'er we find to do,
With a cheerful, hopeful spirit,
And free hand, strong and true.

A LEAK IN THE STABLE.

Not a leak in the roof, though that would be had, but in the floor, which is worse, and many leaks too, leaks between every plank! Why not make the floor as tight as possible, and have a gutter near the heels of the stock, to carry off the urine in a tank below, or into a heap of muck or other absorbent? Or, in place of this arrangement, have the floors well covered with litter, of straw, peat, tan-bark, saw-dust, plaster, or any dry absorbent material. Anybody can see that this would save nearly all the urine for useful purpores, and would make the air of the stable pleasant and healthful to the stock and their owners.

The importance of this economy will appear when we reflect that the liquid voidings of a cow range from nine to twelve hundred gallons a year, according to the age and size of the animal; and of a horse, from eleven to fourteen hundred gallons; which are worth more, pound for pound, than the solid excrements.

As we have often said, the Chinese and Germans, and other European farmers, save this portion of their manure with far greater care than we do. They would as soon let silver slip through holes in their pockets, as this manure leak through holes in their stable floors. Doubtless, American farmers waste millions of dollars annually in this way. Friendly reader, how much do you waste?

KEEPING HORSES' FEET AND LEGS IN ORDER.—If I were asked to account for my horses' legs and feet being in better order than those of my neighbor, I should attribute it to the four following circumstances: First, they are all shod with few nails, so placed in the shoe as to permit the foot to expand every time they move; second, that they all live in boxes instead of stalls, and can move whenever they please; third, that they have two hours' daily walking exercise when they are not at work; and fourth, that I have not a head stall or track-chain in my stall. These four circumstances comprehend the whole mystery of keeping horses' legs fine, and their feet in sound working condition up to a good old age.—*Miles.*

HUNGARIAN GRASS INJURIOUS TO HORSES.—An Illinois correspondent of the *American Agriculturist* states that last winter several horses became seriously afflicted with stiffness of the joints. They had been kept in good condition on Hungarian grass, and from the fact of other horses that had been fed on hay being exempt from the disease, the general belief is, that Hungarian grass was the cause of it—not perhaps the hay itself, but the seed. He thinks it ought to be cut for hay while in full bloom.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES—a new and valuable book just received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

A BOOK FOR FRUIT GROWERS.—"Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America,"—revised edition, 1860—for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

SOUND ON THE
BOOT & SHOE QUESTION.

LEVI WESTBROOK

Has just opened the best assortment of Goods in his line, ever brought to Huntingdon. His stock of BOOTS and SHOES for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys and Children, comprises all the latest fashions, and manufactured of the best materials.

Also, a fine assortment of HATS for men, Boys and Children. HOSE in great variety for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses and Children. CARPET BAGS, SUSPENDERS, GARTERS, FANS, &c., &c.

ALSO,

SOLE LEATHER, CALF SKINS, MOROCCO, LASTS, and SHOE-FINDINGS generally.

Thankful for past favors, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited.

N. B.—Boots and Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen, repaired and made to order.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

COME AGAIN!

ROBERT KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Hill Street, one door west of Carmon's Store,

WITH A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMENS' DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.-3m.

GREAT ARRIVAL
OF
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.

M. GUTMAN & CO.,

M. GUTMAN & CO.,

M. GUTMAN & CO.,

Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just received a large and well selected stock of fashionable

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

to which they ask the attention of all who are in want of a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants.—Their stock will bear examination, and they respectfully request all to call and see for themselves.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

A good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.,

will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had in the county.

Call at the corner of the Diamond, Long's new building.

M. GUTMAN & CO.

Huntingdon, Sept. 4, 1860.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
IN THE DIAMOND,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

FALL AND WINTER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon. [Sept, 24, 1860.]

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

FOR FALL and WINTER,

AT

D. P. GWIN'S STORE.

D. P. GWIN has just received the largest and most fashionable and best selected Stock of Goods in the market, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Plain and Fancy, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Velvet Cords, Cotton Drills, Linen Duck, Blue Drills, and other fashionable Goods for Men and Boys' wear.

The largest and best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods in town, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, All Wool Delains, Challie Delains, Alpacas, Plain and Figured Braize, Lawns, Ginghams, Ducals, Larella Cloth, De Baige, Traveling Dress Goods, and a beautiful assortment of Prints, Brilliants, &c.

Also, Tickings, Checks, Muslins, (bleached and unbleached,) Cotton and Linen Diaper, Crash, Nankeen, &c.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies' Collars, Dress Trimmings, Ribbonds, Gloves, Mitts, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Victoria Lawn, Mull Muslins, Swiss and Cambric Edging, Dimity Bands, Velvet Ribbons, and a great variety of Hooped Skirts, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of Spring Shawls.

Also, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Shaker Bonnets, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Groceries, Salt and Fish.

Also, the largest and best assortment of Carpets and Oil Cloths in town, which will be sold cheap.

Call and examine my Goods, and you will be convinced that I have the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at the Highest Market Prices. D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

NEW GOODS AGAIN.

THE PLACE TO CALL

IS AT G. A. MILLER'S STORE.

GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS.
FRESH CONFECTIONARIES, &C., &C.

AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!
AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST!

G. A. Miller has now on hand a well selected stock of fresh Groceries, Dry Goods, Confectionaries, Hats & Caps, Boots & shoes, Notions, &c., all of which he is ready to dispose of at reasonable prices.

The public generally are invited to call and examine his goods.

Thankful for the patronage he has received, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Store room in the old Temperance Hall, Main street Don't miss the place.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

NEW BOOKS!
FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

THE GARDEN: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.

THE FARM: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO TALK: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Conversation and Debate, with Directions for Acquiring a Grammatical Style, and more than Five Hundred Common Mistakes Corrected. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO BEHAVE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Republican Etiquette, and Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies, etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Affairs and Guide to success in Life; with a Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

1860.

FALL and WINTER GOODS.

FISHER & SON

Have just received an unusually large and handsome stock of goods, which they offer to the inspection of our community.

Our line of Ladies' Dress Goods, embrace a large variety of Black and Fancy Silks, Printed Cashmeres, Plaids, Poplins, All wool De Laines, (plain and figured,) Lustres, Modenas, French and English Merinoes, Alpaccas, De Laines, Ginghams, Prints, &c.

A large and beautiful assortment of Fall and Winter Shawls, Cloaks, (black and colored,) Cloaking Cloth, Opera Flannels, Nubias, Fancy Hoods, Chenille and Tinsel Head Dresses, &c.

A fine stock of richly worked Black Silk Lace Mantles. A full assortment of Ladies' Fine Collars, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Collars, Cravats, Ties, Stocks, Hosiery, Shirts, Gauze and Silk Undershirts, Drawers, &c.

We have a fine selection of Mantillas, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Floss, Sewing Silk, Extension Skirts, Hoops of all kinds, &c.

Also—Tickings, Osnaburg, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all prices; Colored and White Cambrics, Barred and Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, Tarleton, and many other articles which comprise the line of WHITE and DOMESTIC GOODS.

French Cloths, Fancy Cassimers, Satinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Denims, Blue Drills, Flannels, Lindseys, Comforts, Blankets, &c.

Hats and Caps, of every variety and style.

A Good Stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, which will be sold *Cheap.*

We also deal in PLASTER, FISH, SALT, and all kinds of GRAINS, and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequalled by any. We deliver all packages or parcels of Merchandise, *free of charge,* at the Depots of the Broad Top and Pennsylvania Railroads.

COME ONE, COME ALL, and be convinced that the *Metropolitan* is the place to secure fashionable and desirable goods, disposed of at the lowest rates.

FISHER & SON

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

DR. ESENWEIN'S TARAND
WOOD NAPTHA PECTORAL,

Is the best Best Medicine in the World for the cure of Coughs and Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, Difficulty in Breathing, Palpitation of the heart, Diptherir, and for the relief of patients in the advanced stages of Consumption, together with all diseases of the Throat and Chest, and which predispose to Consumption.

It is peculiarly adapted to the radical cure of Asthma. Being prepared by a Practical Physician and Druggist and one of great experience in the cure of the various diseases to which the human frame is liable.

It is offered to the afflicted with the greatest confidence.

Try it and be convinced that it is invaluable in the cure of Bronchial affections. Price 50 cents per bottle.

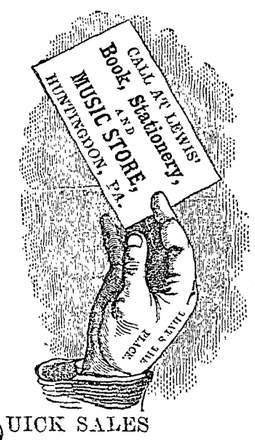
ESENWEIN'S AROMATIC BALSAM,

A very valuable remedy for Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and all bowel affections. Try it. Price 25 cents per bottle

☞ The above Medicines are prepared only by
DR. A. ESENWEIN & CO.,
Druggists and Chemists,
N. W. Corner *Ninth & Poplar Sts.,*
Philadelphia.

N. B.—Sold by every respectable Druggist and Dealer in Medicine throughout the State.

[June 20, 1860.-1y.]



"QUICK SALES
AND
SMALL PROFITS!"

Anybody in want of

FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,
HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,
ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,
OR
ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,
Fancy and School
STATIONERY,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS,
SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c.,
POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONNAIES AND PURSES,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,
AWARD CARDS AND BOOKS,
For Sunday and Common Schools,
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,
ALL KINDS OF BOOKS
Proper for Boys and Girls.
AMUSING GAMES
For Young Folks.
WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS,
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,
VISITING CARDS,
CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C.,
CONVERSATION CARDS,
SONG BOOKS,
From 6 to 75 cents.
BLANK BOOKS,
Memorandum Books of Various Sizes,
SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
DIARIES FOR 1860.
Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristal and Card Boards,
WHITE BONNET BOARD,
INDELIBLE, CARMINE, RED, BLUE AND BLACK INKS,
Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's
WRITING FLUID.
Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
SHOULD CALL AT
LEWIS'
CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,
In the "Globe" building, Market Square,
where all who want to
SAVE MONEY,
go to make their purchases.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!! Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN.

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE TO NEW YORK.

SHORTEST IN DISTANCE AND QUICKEST IN TIME

BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES OF NEW YORK AND HARRISBURG! VIA READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.

MORNING EXPRESS, West, leaves New York at 6 A. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon, only 6¾ hours between the two cities.

MAIL LINE leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and arrives at Harrisburg at 8.30 P. M.

MORNING MAIL LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 8.00 A M., arriving at New York at 4.30 P. M.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 1.15 P. M., arriving at New York at 9.00 P. M.

Connections are made at Harrisburg at 1.00 P. M., with the Passenger Trains in each direction on the Pennsylvania, Cumberland Valley and Northern Central Railroad.

All trains connect at Reading with trains for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Allentown for Manch Chunk, Easton, &c:

No change of Passenger Cars or Baggage between New York and Harrisburg, by the 6.00 A. M. Line from New York or the the 1.15 P. M. from Harrisburg.

For beauty of scenery, add speed, comfort and accommodation, this route presents superior inducements to the traveling public.

Fare between New York and Harrisburg five dollars.—For tickets and other information apply to

J. J. CLYDE, General Agent, Harrisburg.

July 18, 1860.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MAY 28th, 1860.

Two passenger trains leave Harrisburg Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8.00 A. M. and 1.15 P. M., for Philadelphia, arriving there at 1.25 P. M., and 6.15 P. M.

Returning, leave Philadelphia at 8.00 A. M., and 3.30 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon and 8.30 P. M.

Fares: To Philadelphia, No. 1 Cars, $3.25; No. 2 (in same train, $2.70)

Fares: To Reading, $1.60 and $1.30

At Reading, connect with trains for Pottsville, Minersville, Tamaqua, Catamissa, &c.

Four trains leave Reading for Philadelphia daily, at 6 A. M., 10.45 A. M., 12.30 noon and 3.43 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8.00 A. M., 1.00 P. M., 3.30 P. M., and 5.00 P. M.

Fare: Reading to Philadelphia, $1.75 and $1.45.

The morning train from Harrisburg connects at Reading with up train for Wilkesbarre, Pittston and Scranton.

For through tickets and other information apply to

J. J. CLYDE,
General Agent.

July 18, 1860.

ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY.—

ROGER C. McGILL, *manufacturer of all kinds of* castings, forge and rolling mill, grist and saw mill, thrashing machine, sled and sleigh soles, wagon boxes, stoves of various kinds, kettles, plough shears to suit all kinds of ploughs; also, car wheels and railroad work, and has a new and improved plough that renders satisfaction to all farmers that have used them. I will keep all kinds of plough shears and ploughs at Messrs. Fisher & McMurtrie's, Huntingdon, and at Mr. George Eby's, Mill Creek, and will fill all orders promptly. The farmers will save money by getting shears and ploughs of McGILL, at the foundry head-quarters, the place to buy cheap. All kinds of produce, old metal and lumber, taken in exchange.—Bring the pay and save ten per cent.

R. C. McGILL.

Alexandria, March 7, 1860-1y.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—

NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

WM. ROTHROCK,
WM. N. KIRBY.

Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
BILL HEADS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK, AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN. J. H. O. CORBIN.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—

J. H. O. CORBIN has, from this date, become a member of the firm of

SCOTT & BROWN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON,

in which name the business will still be conducted.

Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1860.

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,
FOR EVERYBODY.

The Gentle Annie Melodist,
The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Song Book, No. 2,
The Dime Song Book, No. 3,
The Dime Song Book, No. 4,
The Dime Song Book, No. 5,
The Dime Song Book, No. 6.
The Dime Letter Writer,
The Dime Dream Book,
The Dime Dialogues,
The Dime Speaker,
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

WINDOW SHADES,
CORDS,
TASSELS, &C.,
and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

BUTCHER-KNIVES and Carvers, in great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kind of Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

A CARD.—

DR. D. S. HAYS offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Mooresville and vicinity. Office, at the lower bank or Neff Mills, opposite Mrs. Myton's store. April 18, 1860-tf.

COAL OIL & COAL OIL LAMPS, for 75 cents and upwards, at the Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

WRAPPING PAPER!
A good article for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

W. MEGAHAN & CO.,
Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. B. L. Megahan, General Agent, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DAVID BLAIR,
Miner and Shipper of Broad Top Coal. Office Huntingdon Pa.

G. A. MILLER,
Dealer in Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

J. S. MILLER,
Proprietor of the Jackson House.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing. Huntingdon, Pa.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK,
Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Morocco Lerther, etc.

JOSEPH REIGGER,
Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

OWEN BOAT,
Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

RICHARD LANGDON, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa. [Nov. 3, '58.

AMMERMAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Penna. [Nov. 3, 1858.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on hand for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner," Market Square. (oct28)

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

H. K. NEFF, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. April 13, 1859.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
NEAR PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT.
T. K. SIMONTON, *Proprietor.*

Dec. 28, 1859.

JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.

VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,

For sale cheap at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

SCHOOL BOOKS,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers, (old and new editions.)
SANDER'S do do do
SWAN'S do do do
COBB'S do do do
Webb's Normal Reader, No. 1.
Emerson's Readers.
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Scholar's Companion.
Smith's, Bullion's, Brown's and Tower's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emmerson's, Swan's, Colburn's and Ray's Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Upham's Mental Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Berard's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Elements of Map Drawing, with plan for sketching maps by tri-angulation and improved methods of projection.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

WOSTENHOLMS' Celebrated IXL Knives and Razors, for sale by JAS. A. BROWN.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

NOTICE TO ALL!!

The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on business in company with Messrs. P. BRANDY, H. GIN, P. WHISKEY, and Mr. LAGER BEER, has this day *dissolved partnership with the above firm!* All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.

CLOCKS, *WATCHES* always be repaired. A good stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY will be kept on hand for customers who may favor him with a call.

JOSEPH REIGGER.

Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

FOR EVERYBODY.

TRY THE NEW STORE,

On Hill Street opposite Carmon's Store.

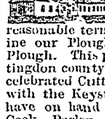
THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention,
The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, May 25, 1858.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that



they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Barshear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

MUSIC THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawn—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Bass Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

READY RECKONER. A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

ENVELOPES—
By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! Keep yourself warm. Call at M. GUTMAN & CO'S Cheap Clothing Store, in Long's new building, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. A good stock always on hand. (oc28.)

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicinal purposes, at S. S. SMITH'S.

CLOTHING!—A large stock on hand, at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. Call and examine goods and prices. (oct28.)

TRACING MUSLIN,
DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER
White and Colored Card Paper,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

IF YOU WANT TO BE CLOTHED, Call at the store of BENJ. JACOBS.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857.

CONFECTIONERIES of the very best. Call at MILLER'S.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

BLANK BOOKS,
OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

BOOK BINDING.
Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES.
A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BOOTS & SHOES.—Old and young, can be fitted at BENJ. JACOBS' store in Market square, Huntingdon, Pa. (oct28.)

GROCERIES, &c., &c.—Call at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices. (oct28.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at D. P. GWIN'S.